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## Tension Building Between Israel and U.S. Over Pullback

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Dec. 27 (NYT).—Diplomatic tension seems to be building up between the United States and Israel on the eve of the next round of negotiations with Egypt over the Sinai Peninsula.

In background conversations in the last two weeks, senior officials in Washington and Jerusalem expressed concern that a serious collision of interests might emerge between the United States and Israel when hard bargaining over Sinai gets under way with Egypt.

Preliminary contacts on a new Sinai agreement have already begun through Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Detailed negotiations are expected to start next month or in February.

An initial Sinai agreement was reached between Israel and Egypt early this year and resulted in a disengagement of forces on the Suez front. A second-stage agreement is under consideration now.

U. S. Concerns

Reduced to its simplest terms, the possible conflict envisaged by the officials is as follows:

The United States, concerned about the possibility of renewed fighting in the Middle East, the imposition of another oil embargo and resulting economic chaos, is expected to press Israel to agree to significant territorial and political concessions in the negotiations.

In a White House meeting two weeks ago, President Ford reportedly warned Israeli Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister

Yigal Allon that another oil embargo would be a "disaster" for the West. He is also quoted by officials here as having told Mr. Allon flatly that Israel's opening proposal for the negotiations is "unacceptable" and that it would have to settle for considerably less.

Finally, according to officials here, Ford stressed that, in the American view, political movement was crucial to peace in the Middle East and Israel would have to help achieve it.

Israel, by contrast, is said to believe that major concessions to Egypt at this point would serve only to whet the Arab appetite for further Israeli withdrawals and to hasten war rather than postpone it.

Buying Time

In addition, Israel is eager to buy time in the forthcoming negotiations. Premier Yitzhak Rabin has conceded this publicly, explaining that Israel "needs time to reorganize."

Specifically, the Israelis want to complete the rebuilding and retraining of their army, which suffered major losses of equipment and manpower in the war with the Arabs last year. The first and most crucial phase of this process is expected to end by April, when emergency arms deliveries from the United States will be completed.

For the longer term, Israel is eager to buy time until the world energy situation stabilizes and oil becomes less useful as a weapon for the Arab states. In addition, Israel is eager to buy time until the world energy situation stabilizes and oil becomes less useful as a weapon for the Arab states. In addition, Israel is eager to buy time until the world energy situation stabilizes and oil becomes less useful as a weapon for the Arab states.

## 41 Killed In French Mine Blast

Six Are Injured; Others Sought

LENS, France, Dec. 27 (UPI).—An explosion in a coal mine near here today killed 41 miners and injured 6.

Rescue officials said that they were checking reports of some of the survivors that more miners were caught by the explosion 2,150 feet below the surface.

The blast rolled through shaft No. 3 of the Lievin state-run coal fields at 6:30 a.m.

"We felt the ground shake under our feet as if the earth had been hit by a giant hammer," said miner Robert Constant, who was working a nearby shaft when the blast occurred.

Men, women and children rushed to the mine, forming a crowd that hampered the passage of ambulances and trucks carrying out the dead and the injured.

"The morning shift men just descended into the pit after a five-day Christmas holiday when the explosion occurred," an engineer said.

The mines of the area, near the Belgian border, are reputed to be highly dangerous because of a high concentration of fire-damp. However, mine officials said that security men checked the gas level in the mine throughout the holiday period.

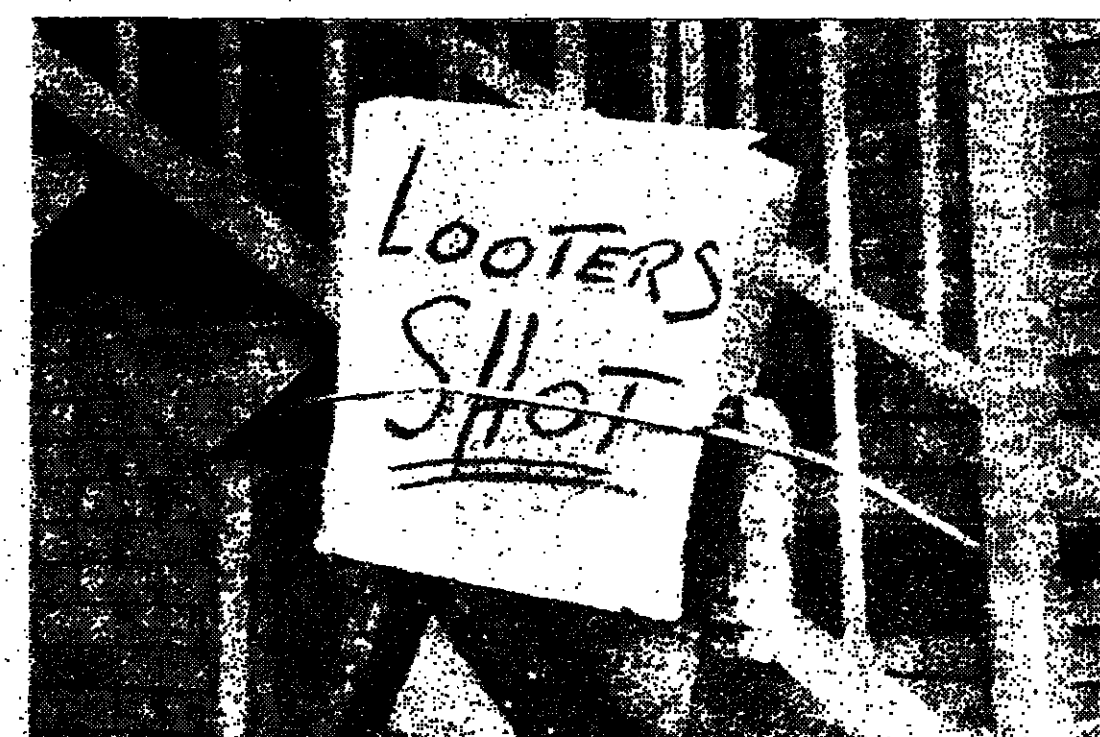
President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing sent condolences to the miners' families and dispatched Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano to head the investigation.

Investigators have not been able to ascertain, so far, exactly what caused the explosion.

"Sometimes, the volatile, highly explosive coal just is ignited by a mere spark from a pneumatic drill hitting a flint," a rescuer said.

Today's mine disaster was one of the worst since French mines were nationalized in 1944. The previous highest toll in recent years was 29 miners killed in 1958.

The worst single French coal mine accident was in 1906, when 1,171 miners died in an explosion at Courrières, near Lens.



GRIM WARNING — Sign on Darwin street after cyclone had destroyed the city.

## Australia to Rebuild Storm-Ravaged City

### Darwin Rescue Airlift Is Launched

DARWIN, Australia, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Thousands of residents of this cyclone-flattened city were airlifted out today while government officials promised that Darwin would be rebuilt.

About 3,500 persons were evacuated today and at least 2,000 more will be flown out tomorrow, according to Maj. Gen. Alan Stewart, who has been heading relief operations since the storm.

The cyclone designated as Tracy, smashed this northern port city on Christmas Day.

At least 47 persons died, up to 300 were injured and 20,000 persons—half of the town's population—were left homeless.

Gen. Stewart today said that the threat of an outbreak of disease was still a major problem, although he denied rumors that already there was an epidemic of dysentery. He also denied that there was looting. Food supplies are sufficient and water will be restored within days, perhaps by Sunday, he said.

A water pipeline along the Stuart Highway was still functioning today, and residents—many of them naked—used taps to get water to wash themselves.

Many residents seemed to be in semi-shock today as they tried to clean up their almost nonexistent homes.

Almost every house in the city is without a roof.

To get to the few open shops, residents have to pick their way through wrecked cars, uprooted trees and debris. Gasoline is available but must be hand-pumped from underground storage tanks.

Some businesses and shops that could have opened discovered that their employees, now homeless, had been evacuated.

The Australian attorney general, Sir Lionel Murphy, said today that Darwin would be rebuilt. He said that the highest damage estimate would be "no more than the cost of Australia's participation in the Vietnam war for one year."

He said the Cabinet would discuss the situation in a meeting in Canberra on Monday.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam is due to arrive here tomorrow to oversee Australia's biggest rescue operation, after cutting short an overseas tour.

In London, Britain's Royal Air Force announced that an RAF Hercules aircraft took off for Darwin today from the Indian Ocean staging post of Guam, loaded with diesel fuel, blankets and other supplies. It said that on the return trip the plane will bring out Britons stranded in the disaster area.

Pope's Condolences

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI has cabled condolences to victims of the cyclone in Darwin, the Vatican said today.

The cable, addressed to Darwin's bishop, the Most Rev. John O'Loughlin, and signed by Jean Cardinal Villot, the Vatican secretary of state, said:

"The Holy Father extends profound sympathy to you and to all victims of violent cyclone. He invokes God's comforting blessing on city and entire beloved diocese and assures prayers for dead, their families, the injured and all afflicted by this disaster."

## Israel and Egypt Reported Far Apart in Talks Positions

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (NYT).—Israel and Egypt are reported to be very far apart in their initial positions for the next round of negotiations over Sinai.

Well-placed diplomats and American officials said yesterday that each side had passed on to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "maximum" positions that were clearly unacceptable to the other.

But Cairo and Jerusalem have indicated to Mr. Kissinger that they remained interested in his promotion of the Sinai negotiations.

Mr. Kissinger, who left yesterday on a one-week vacation with his wife in Puerto Rico, has said that he believed he can make progress toward breaking the impasse but that the situation remains delicate.

Mr. Kissinger was reported to have said in a meeting Monday night with Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz that he did not foresee any significant progress toward negotiations until after a meeting Wednesday in Cairo among Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and after a scheduled mid-January visit to Cairo by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader.

Key Passes at Stake

Meanwhile, Mr. Kissinger has told Israeli officials that he did not believe that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt would be interested in any negotiations that did not at least hold out the strong possibility of Egypt's recovering either the key Mitla and Gidi Passes in the central Sinai or the Abu Rodeis oil fields now controlled by Israel.

Egyptian diplomats have reportedly said that both the passes and the oil fields must be recovered in the second-stage talks. Israel has ruled out the return of either.

When Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon was in Washington earlier this month, he reportedly told Mr. Kissinger that his government was prepared to discuss an agreement along the following lines:

• An Israeli withdrawal of 13 to 30 miles in the Sinai, so long as the area evacuated would remain demilitarized.

• The second-stage withdrawal would be carried out in the northern or southern Sinai and leave the Mitla and Gidi Passes in Israeli hands.

• This accord would last much longer than the six-month, renewable periods negotiated in the disengagement of last January. Mr. Allon suggested five to six years.

• The agreement, in keeping with Egypt's wishes, could be called a military disengagement, but there would have to be some Egyptian political concessions.

The length of the withdrawal would depend on the concessions. These Israeli ideas were passed on to Mr. Sadat by the American Ambassador to Egypt, Herman Eilat. The Egyptian President was said to have termed them completely unacceptable and reportedly made no counterproposals.

But Mr. Sadat reportedly told Mr. Eilat that he remained interested in Mr. Kissinger's continuing to work for an accord.

Mr. Allon will return to the United States on Jan. 10 to give a speech in Palm Springs, Calif., and to meet in Washington with Mr. Kissinger.

Another question for American policy is how willing Mr. Sadat is to deal independently of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization. This may become clearer after the meeting of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Contradicts Earlier Warning

Ethiopia Says Peace Effort On Eritrea Is Continuing

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's military rulers tonight announced that they were still trying to end by negotiation the conflict between the Ethiopian Army and guerrillas fighting for the secession of the northern province of Eritrea.

A statement distributed by the official Ethiopian news agency quoted a spokesman for the ruling Military Council as saying:

"The provisional military government is continuing its efforts at the highest level to seek a peaceful solution by removing all obstacles inherited from the former regime [of deposed Emperor Haile Selassie]."

The predominantly Moslem nationalist Eritrean Liberation Front has been fighting the

to bring inflation down from its present level of about 15 per cent annually to under 10 per cent in 1975.

The government's survey, which has been rising faster than some of their southerly, have been frozen for the next three months, the government announced today.

The Finance Ministry indicated that Paris restaurant prices had risen 16.3 per cent over the last year at a time when wholesale food prices were climbing by 10.9 per cent.

With the government pledged

## For a 3-Month Period

## Paris Restaurant Prices Frozen

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 27 (NYT).—Prices in all Paris restaurants, which have been rising faster than some of their southerly, have been frozen for the next three months, the government announced today.

The Finance Ministry indicated that Paris restaurant prices had risen 16.3 per cent over the last year at a time when wholesale food prices were climbing by 10.9 per cent.

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## U.S. Crime Rises 16% in 9 Months

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—FBI figures released today show that the national crime rate rose 16 per cent in the first nine months of this year, the largest increase for such a nine-month period in six years.

The crime rate in smaller cities showed the largest increase. The figures show an 8-per-cent increase in the violent crimes of murder, rape, robbery and assault. The property crimes of burglary, larceny and vehicle theft jumped 17 per cent.

Crime rose by only 1 per cent during the same period a year ago.

Mr. Holmes assured the committee that the agency had not been involved in any domestic spying.

Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., said to Mr. Helms: "In 1969 or 1970 the White House asked that all intelligence agencies join in the effort to learn as much as they could about the anti-war (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## U.S. Comedian Had 65-Year Career

## Jack Benny Dies at 80 of Cancer

By Al Martinez

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27.—Comedian Jack Benny, 80, one of America's greatest and most enduring entertainers, died today of stomach cancer.

Mr. Benny, a master of comedy timing and expression during a career that spanned 55 years, succumbed in his Hollywood Hills home with his wife, Mary, at his side.

He had become ill Oct. 19, when pain and numbness in his arms forced cancellation of a Dallas concert.

Extensive tests at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital proved inconclusive but the pain persisted. Last Friday, X-rays revealed an inoperable malignancy.

Mr. Benny chose to remain at his home rather than be hospitalized and at the end was under heavy sedation.

Word of his grave illness had spread quickly through the entertainment community.

He was visited by, among others, Gov. Ronald Reagan, Merle Oberon, Bob Hope, Johnny Carson, George Burns, Danny Kaye, Danny Thomas and Frank Sinatra.

The son of a saloon keeper, Mr. Benny was born Benjamin Kubelsky in Waukegan, Ill.

Something of a prodigy, he began taking violin lessons at the age of 6. He quit school in the

ninth grade for an 88-a-week job playing the violin in a local theater.

Later, he would use the violin by playing it badly in comedy routines, and "Love in Bloom" became one of his many trademarks. Among other trademarks was his insistence that he was 39 and his stage stinkiness.

The stinkiness was strictly show business, for in reality Mr. Benny was considered a generous man. He had raised more than \$1 million for charity.

For a comedy routine based on penny-pinching became an American classic. When a hold-up man demanded of Mr. Benny "your money or your life," he remained silent, convulsing the audience. When the gunman repeated his demand, Mr. Benny replied: "I'm thinking, I'm thinking."

He made his radio debut in 1932 when Ed Sullivan—later to win fame on television—invited him to appear on his show.

His first words on radio were: "Ladies and gentlemen, this is Jack Benny talking. There will be a slight pause while you say, 'Who cares?'"

That millions cared became clear as Mr. Benny went on to become a household word for 27 years on radio and 14 years in a weekly television series.

He had married Sadie Marks in 1927 and she joined his radio-TV family as Mary Livingstone, retiring in 1957.

Others in Show

Other members of the radio-TV family included Eddie "Rochester" Anderson, tenor Dennis Day and musician Phil Harris.

Mr. Benny's first movie role was in the MGM production "Hollywood Revue of 1929" and his last was a brief appearance in (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

## Helms Was Hazy On White House Call for Spying

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (NYT).—Richard Helms, a former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1973 that he could not "recall" whether the White House had urged the CIA to engage in domestic spying because of increasing anti-war activity in 1969 and 1970.

Mr. Helms gave the testimony at a secret hearing by the committee on Feb. 7, 1973. That was four months before the first published accounts of Mr. Helms's participation in the so-called Huston Plan for

domestic spying, put forward in 1970 by a White House staff member, Tom Charles Huston. The plan, which called for some covert operations acknowledged to be illegal, was never officially put into effect by former President Richard Nixon's White House.

Mr. Helms is currently the U.S. ambassador to Iran. The Senate committee hearing on Feb. 7, 1973, was held to consider continuation of his appointment to that post. His resignation as CIA director had been announced Dec. 21, 1972.

Documents made available in July by the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry showed that Mr. Helms, representing the CIA, had been an active participant in the various working sessions on the Huston Plan.

In Vail, Colo., where President Ford is continuing his working-skiing visit, the White House announced that it had received a special report on the domestic spying allegations and that the President was studying it.

Mr. Ford, chatting with newsmen before the report's arrival yesterday, indicated that he might make the document public.

The Ford administration has made no official denial or confirmation of the alleged spying since the initial published report in "The New York Times" (NYT), Dec. 23.

"The Times, quoting well-placed government sources, said that the CIA had violated its charter by conducting vast and illegal intelligence operations aimed at anti-war and other American dissidents inside the United States."

Defense Ends Presentations On Watergate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—Defense counsel completed their closing arguments to the jury in the Watergate cover-up trial today as the case moved a step closer to completion.

In summing up for the government, Chief Prosecutor James Nease appealed to the jury today to "close the ledger" on Watergate as final arguments ended in the Watergate cover-up trial.

"As the Watergate trial, a free people," the prosecutor told the jurors, "you are the ones who must now balance the accounts and close the ledger plates on Watergate."

The jury is expected to begin its deliberations on the verdict Monday morning.

The final defense lawyer to present his argument was Jacob Stein, attorney for Kenneth Parkinson.

Choking back sobs as he spoke, Mr. Stein described Mr. Parkinson as a man of good character swept into the cover-up by ambitious men who exploited his innocence.

He asked the jury to weigh Mr. Parkinson's record as an honest man against the testimony of confessed perjurers.

Nearing the end of his emotional summation, Mr. Stein's high-pitched voice wavered several times. When it began to break, he pulled a handkerchief from his pocket and dabbed at his face. He sniffed back tears.

Mr. Parkinson was injured in July, 1972, to defend the Nixon Re-election Committee against a \$1-million damage suit filed by the Democrats after the original Watergate break-in.

Mr. Stein insisted that none of Mr. Parkinson's actions showed any criminal intent.

He said that when Jack Stuart Magruder, deputy director of the committee, told Mr. Parkinson the truth about the Watergate burglary, off campaign officials insisted to Mr. Parkinson there was no connection between the burglary and the committee.

Mr. Stein said Mr. Parkinson remained useful to the committee only insofar as he could be persuaded by defendant John Mitchell, former attorney general, and his aide, Fred LaRue, that Magruder had lied about the burglary when in fact he told Mr. Parkinson the truth.

"Magruder bent Parkinson," he said.

In arranging for Mr. Parkinson to meet Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Stein said, "they were going to put him on the ax and hang him until he got straightened out."

"He was back on the track," Mr. Stein said.

Once Mr. Parkinson believed Mr. Mitchell over Magruder, the lawyer said his client was on a train "headed for a little town called 'No Connection,' no connection with the break-in."

Lawyers for the four other defendants already have summed up their cases for the jury.

U.S. District Judge John Sirica had been pushing the defense lawyers to finish their closing arguments yesterday but then abruptly changed his mind and permitted Mr. Stein to interrupt his argument and finish it today.



Jack Benny, photographed in October.



## Sadat Leads Rites

Marshal Ismail Is Mourned  
In Cairo Funeral Procession

CAIRO, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Egypt today mourned the death of Field Marshal Ahmed Ismail, its top military commander, in a state funeral led by President Anwar Sadat.

Marshal Ismail, 57, died of lung cancer in Lodon Wednesday. He was succeeded by Lt. Gen. Mohammed Gamasy, 53, as war minister and commander in chief of the armed forces. President Sadat appointed Gen. Gamasy as Marshal Ismail's successor late last night.

Mr. Sadat, flanked by Gen. Gamasy and Marshal Ismail's two sons, led a large crowd of mourners, including government officials, ambassadors and representatives from other Arab nations.

The coffin, draped in an Egyptian flag which had been raised in Sinai last year over land recaptured from Israel in the October war, was borne through the streets on a gun carriage pulled by six horses.

In front of the funeral procession, members of the armed services—soldiers and commanders carrying large wreaths of chrysanthemums, dahlias and roses on palm-leaf shields—marched slowly to dirges played by two military bands. Three soldiers walked immediately behind the coffin, bearing Marshal Ismail's medals and awards on pillows.

The funeral procession followed a half-mile route, from Omar Makram Mosque to Charkass Mosque.

At Charkass, Marshal Ismail's family received the body for burial.

As Mr. Sadat left, the crowd broke through a police cordon and surged toward the dignitaries. But it was quickly dispersed.

Witnesses reported a clash between security forces guarding the funeral route and a crowd

of several hundred who tried to join the procession as it left Tahrir Square on its way to Charkass Mosque.

They said 19 persons, including four policemen, were injured. They said several persons in the crowd threw stones at the police, who used sticks to disperse them.

Fahmy, Gamasy to Moscow  
MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Soviet Union officially announced tonight that Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and Gen. Gamasy would arrive in Moscow tomorrow.

But Tass, the Soviet news agency, did not give many details. It said the trip was "in keeping with an arrangement made" earlier.

Tass said the two Egyptians would be in Moscow "for an exchange of views on matters that are of interest to the two sides."

It was thought, here that the two ministers would make preparations for Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev's planned visit to Cairo in the middle of next month. Mr. Brezhnev also plans to visit Syria and Iraq.

There have been reports from Beirut that the Soviet Union has offered to supply Egypt with its newest MIG jets and anti-aircraft missiles if Soviet military experts were allowed to return to Egypt.

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FUNERAL PROCESSION—Horse-drawn, flag-draped gun carriage carrying coffin of former War Minister Field Marshal Ahmed Ismail through Cairo streets Friday.

mote-controlled jet planes caused air-raids to go off in Cairo and Alexandria during the war.

Israel first admitted it possessed drones when a Checker, a plane built by Northrop Aviation, was lost over the Suez Canal on Dec. 12, 1973, because of what the military command said was a malfunction.

Military censorship has prevented disclosure of the number of pilotless planes Israel possesses.

The Air Force Journal also said a Syrian MIG-21 and an Egyptian

surface-to-air missile shot down a Syrian F-4 Phantom II during the war. It said the F-4, built by Tele-dyne Ryan Aeronautical of the United States, was shot down on Dec. 12, 1973, because of what the military command said was a malfunction.

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Rabin Breaks  
Collaboration in  
Fall at Home

TEL AVIV, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin broke his right collaboration in a fall at his suburban Tel Aviv home today, doctors said, and was fitted with a plaster cast during 30 minutes of treatment at a hospital.

Dr. Mordechai Shani, director of Tel Hashomer hospital, said: "There was a fracture of the clavicle. He left 30 minutes later. There is no need to hospitalize anyone with a broken clavicle, he is a regular person or a premier. He is in fine condition. There were no problems."

He said Mr. Rabin, 51, would have to wear the cast three weeks.

After treatment Mr. Rabin went back to his home in Ramat Aviv, north of Tel Aviv, and later held a four-hour meeting with members of parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Kissinger Goes  
To Puerto Rico  
For Week's Rest

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 27 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived here last night for a week's vacation and said he plans two visits to Latin America during the early months of 1975.

Mr. Kissinger, accompanied by his wife, Nancy, held a brief news conference after arriving at Muni Air Base aboard a State Department plane. He said the trips would be to "strengthen links with our Latin-American neighbors." One of the visits is expected to be to Buenos Aires in March for the conference of foreign ministers of hemisphere nations.

After the news conference, the Kissingers boarded a plane to go to Dorado Beach, 18 miles west of San Juan, where they will spend the vacation with Vice-President and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller. The Rockefellers arrived here yesterday and went immediately to their Dorado Beach home.

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## Congress Sentiment Grows for CIA Accounting

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Every year the Senate and House vote to allot money to the CIA, but they do not know how much money they are allocating or what it will be used for.

In fact, the congressmen do not even know when they are voting to allocate it.

It is a system that has been in place since Congress agreed by law 25 years ago to let the CIA itself decide how much Congress and the public should know about the agency's activities. And the agency's budget is one of its best-kept secrets.

To monitor the agency, the Senate and House have formed small subcommittees of senior, mostly conservative members, who, according to experts, rarely challenge the figures and information supplied to them by the agency.

In the wake of the disclosure last weekend that the CIA had mounted a big intelligence operation against dissident groups within the United States, in direct violation of the law, members of Congress of both parties and various ideologies and many other influential persons have called for detailed congressional reviews of the agency's operations.

Yet, in the past, Congress has been reluctant to act. More than 30 separate measures designed to make the CIA more responsive to Congress have been introduced in the last quarter century but none has been enacted.

The frequent congressional investigations have been held in closed sessions and have produced little change in oversight procedures. Congress has continued to allow the CIA budget to be camouflaged in the stated budgets of other departments and agencies and the appropriations to be spread throughout a number of different bills.

Victor Marchetti and John Marks in their book, "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," estimated that the total annual budget of the agency was \$750 million.

The prevailing view in Congress seems to have been that expressed three years ago by Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., who is the single most influential member on intelligence matters.

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## After 25 Years of Limited Oversight

## Congress Sentiment Grows for CIA Accounting

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Every year the Senate and House vote to allot money to the CIA, but they do not know how much money they are allocating or what it will be used for.

In fact, the congressmen do not even know when they are voting to allocate it.

It is a system that has been in place since Congress agreed by law 25 years ago to let the CIA itself decide how much Congress and the public should know about the agency's activities. And the agency's budget is one of its best-kept secrets.

To monitor the agency, the Senate and House have formed small subcommittees of senior, mostly conservative members, who, according to experts, rarely challenge the figures and information supplied to them by the agency.

In the wake of the disclosure last weekend that the CIA had mounted a big intelligence operation against dissident groups within the United States, in direct violation of the law, members of Congress of both parties and various ideologies and many other influential persons have called for detailed congressional reviews of the agency's operations.

Yet, in the past, Congress has been reluctant to act. More than 30 separate measures designed to make the CIA more responsive to Congress have been introduced in the last quarter century but none has been enacted.

The frequent congressional investigations have been held in closed sessions and have produced little change in oversight procedures. Congress has continued to allow the CIA budget to be camouflaged in the stated budgets of other departments and agencies and the appropriations to be spread throughout a number of different bills.

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## Early Alcoholism Feared

## 50% in U.S. High Schools Said to Mix Drinking, Driving

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP).—Half of America's high school students go to drinking parties at least once each month and a majority of that number—51 per cent—admitted to getting drunk at least once a month, according to a study released yesterday by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

The study said the percentage of high school drinkers was about the same as the figure for adults.

Dr. James Gregory, head of the safety administration, called the statistics "surprising, alarming and frightening."

More disturbing to the safety

experts than the amount of drinking was the finding that driving goes with the consumption of alcohol.

Few high school students drink at home, the study showed, and half of them said they had driven at least once or twice while drunk. One-fourth of the drinking students said they have driven three or more times when drunk, and about one-third said they have been passengers at least once a month in cars whose drivers had been drinking heavily.

National statistics show that alcohol plays a role in half of the country's 45,000 yearly traffic deaths. Half of these fatalities involve problem drinkers.

While the study did not show whether high school drinking has increased in recent years, other surveys reported by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare found that teen-age drinking is up.

Dr. Morris Chafetz, director of HEW's National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, said the statistics showing more teen-age drinking are indications of "early alcoholism."

"It just blows my mind. It worries me greatly," Dr. Chafetz said.

The study was done by Grey Advertising of New York as part of a \$1.5-million, two-year contract to develop advertising methods to influence problem drinkers to cut drinking and driving. The agency's research uncovered the high percentage of high school drinkers.

The survey of students—which provided the most surprising results of the study—involved interviews with 397 high school students, equally divided between all four classes, picked from 35 areas selected to represent the nation.

The students were questioned privately outside their homes to insure truthfulness and the answers were screened in an attempt to make sure that the respondents were not just bragging about the amount of drinking they do.

Eight out of 10 of the students questioned said they had consumed an alcoholic beverage during the week they were interviewed and 14 per cent said they had consumed nine drinks or more.

From Mainstream

The study found that the students came from the mainstream of their classes.

"They are not far-out, dropout, alienated, or under-achieving types," the report said. "On the contrary, they represent all levels of achievement and aspiration. [58 per cent expect to go through college and beyond.] They report the same range of sports and extracurricular activities as the students who are not involved in social drinking."

They are heavily motivated by peer pressure and are more sociable and impulsive than the nondrinkers. They differ most, however, in their lack of respect for law.

"They are more likely to be liberal and permissive and feel that their current social environment is overly restrictive and authoritarian in its attitudes toward young people," the study reported.

## Ervin to Retire Three Days Early

MORGANTON, N.C., Dec. 27 (AP).—Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., said today that he expects to resign from the Senate effective at midnight Tuesday in order to "take advantage of the retirement law."

The resignation would make it possible for his successor, Robert Morgan, to be sworn in a few days early, gaining seniority over other freshmen senators, if North Carolina's Republican governor appoints him to the remainder of Mr. Ervin's term.

Sen. Ervin, 78, who was chairman of the now-defunct Senate Watergate committee, did not seek re-election this year. Another senator who has announced a three-day early retirement is William Fulbright, D-Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

## Utilities Lack Capital, Halt Projects

## U.S. Atomic-Energy Program Is Facing Drastic Reduction

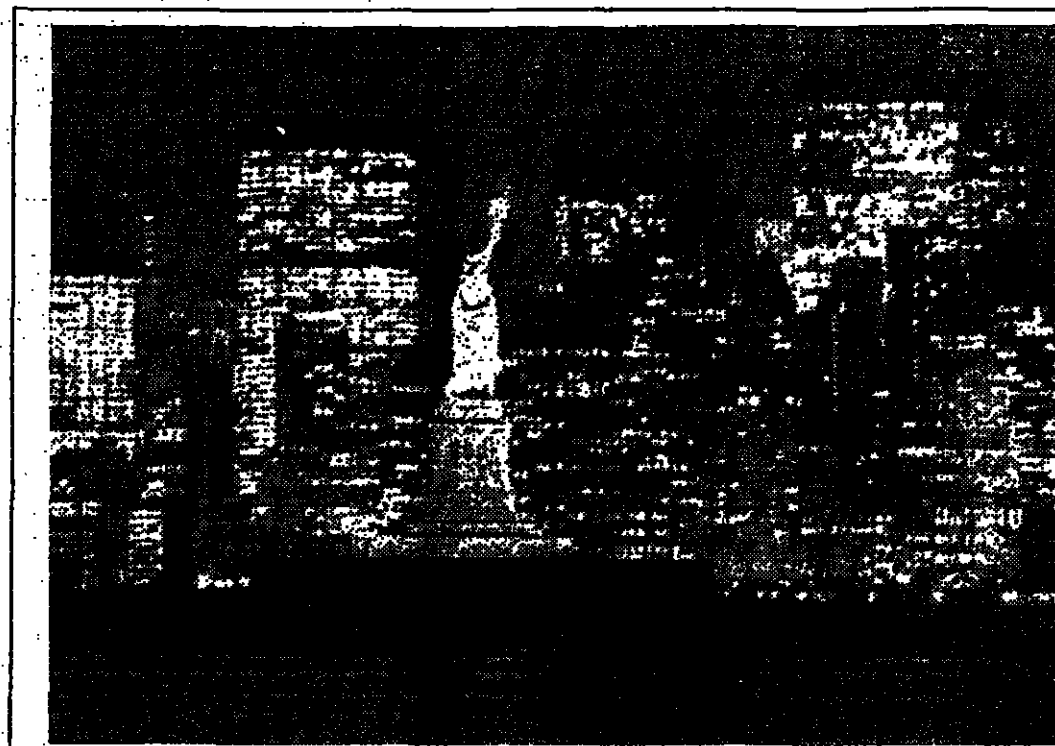
By Victor McElheny

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT).—A year after the proclamation of Project Independence, the program to make the country self-sufficient in energy, the proposed contribution of nuclear energy in the next few years has fallen drastically.

This development is said by backers of nuclear power to forebode additional pressure on a hard-pressed coal industry and delay in converting electric power stations from costly imported petroleum. It has also increased the danger of power shortages in some areas and possibly a delayed recovery from the recession.

In the last several months, an epidemic of cancellations and delays has affected nearly half the projects for nuclear power plants in the country, 112 out of 236 at the latest count.

These cancellations and delays are not attributed, as in the past, to environmental or safety concerns, or to problems with construction or delivery of key components. Instead, the troubles are said to be the increased difficulties



NEW YORK LIGHTS—Buildings of Lower Manhattan provide appropriate backdrop for the Statue of Liberty on Thursday as the landmark was harbor's main attraction.

## Ford to Focus on Economy, Energy in Speech to Congress

By Carroll Kilpatrick

VAIL, Colo., Dec. 27 (WP).—President Ford's State of the Union Message, which he will deliver to Congress about Jan. 20, will focus almost entirely on the major economic and energy problems he will submit to the new Congress.

Republican congressional leaders, alarmed by the weakening economy and mounting energy problems, had urged Mr. Ford to concentrate on these two issues in a meeting with him more than 10 days ago in Washington.

Two weeks before that, Mr. Ford had decided "to zero in

almost entirely on economic and energy problems," White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said yesterday in disclosing Mr. Ford's plans.

Congress will convene Jan. 14 and the President's message is tentatively set for Jan. 20. There had been some indication that a special energy or economic message might be sent to Congress ahead of the State of the Union Message.

But Mr. Nessen said the plan had been abandoned in favor of devoting almost the entire State of the Union Message to those two critical subjects.

At the end of a ski run yesterday afternoon, Mr. Ford said that "a bunch of high-powered moguls" would be here today, a reference to another in the series of meetings he has held in recent weeks with his energy advisers.

He has scheduled a meeting tomorrow with his chief economic advisers to take another look at the economy and the proposals he will put forth in his State of the Union Message.

Mr. Ford has emphasized that he will make no final decisions until after his return to Washington on Jan. 2.

When asked yesterday if a gasoline-tax increase was still an option, Mr. Ford replied that "We'll talk about all options," but then added: "That's about as deep as any option I know."

Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Ford, after the State of the Union Message, intended to send to Congress a report on foreign policy. In 1970, former President Richard Nixon began sending an annual world report to Congress, but he neglected to do so early this year.

## Two Hostages Killed; Convict Surrenders

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Dec. 27 (AP).—A farm wife and her teenage daughter were found shot to death last night after the surrender of an escaped prisoner who had held them hostage in their home for seven hours.

Authorities identified the victims as Marian Napierala, 33, and Gayle Napierala, 19. A second daughter, Cynthia, 17, also was held hostage. She was injured but was taken to a hospital in shock. Police had talked to the hostages by telephone 25 minutes before the surrender.

The Indiana State Prison escapee, Riley Mosley Jr., 29, of Indianapolis, was taken to the state prison's main compound in this rural community. He had been serving a 10-to-20-year sentence for armed robbery at a nearby minimum-security prison farm.

London's Hot Christmas

LONDON, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—London had the warmest Christmas Day—55 degrees (Fahrenheit)—ever recorded by the Weather Bureau.

## Saigon Expels U.S. Co-Author Of Book on CIA

SAIGON, Dec. 27 (AP).—John Marks, a co-author of a controversial book about the CIA who was arrested here yesterday, was expelled today from South Vietnam as a "blacklisted" journalist, a government spokesman said.

A companion, Barbara Guss of Washington, was expelled with Mr. Marks, the spokesman said.

Mr. Marks arrived in Saigon last Saturday on assignment for a magazine and had been interviewing politicians who oppose President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Informal sources said Mr. Marks was on a government blacklist of journalists considered harmful to the government because of the CIA book. The government spokesman said that Mr. Marks was on a Ministry of Interior blacklist. He said that the ministry had not furnished the reason for the blacklisting.

The spokesman said that Mr. Marks was allowed to enter the country by mistake.

Mr. Marks, a former State Department analyst, is co-author with Victor Marchetti of "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," which the CIA sought unsuccessfully to have expurgated.

Mr. Marks and Miss Guss were taken into custody at a friend's home last night and put aboard an airliner going to Bangkok this morning.

"Open Letter"

The group's proposals were presented in an "open letter" to

## 2 Ex-Commerce Chiefs Urge Tough Energy Curbs by U.S.

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT).—Two former secretaries of commerce, John Connor and Peter Peterson, and the executive director of the National Urban League, Vernon Jordan Jr., called on the Ford administration yesterday to adopt tough new energy policies that would probably lead to sharply higher fuel prices.

They said the new policies, which would include stand-by gasoline rationing for use in a "short-term emergency," were necessary to overcome the nation's dependence on imported oil.

The officials said they were speaking for scores of business executives, labor leaders and educators who had formed an ad hoc group called Citizens for a Strong Energy Program.

The announcement of the group's unofficial energy program was seen as an attempt to prod the Ford administration into taking aggressive action to solve the nation's energy problems.

The proposals were discussed at a conference at the Hotel Baltimore before President Ford was to meet in Colorado with his senior advisers to shape the nation's energy problems. Mr. Ford is expected to announce his own plans next month when he delivers his State of the Union Message to Congress.

Biggest Threat Since '68

Mr. Peterson, who is chairman of Lehman Brothers, Inc., an investment banking concern, and served as secretary of commerce in 1972 and 1973, said the world oil situation posed the most serious economic threat since the depression of the 1930s.

"Voluntary (conservation) measures are no longer enough," he said.

Mr. Peterson said the ad hoc group was calling for a reduction in U.S. consumption of at least a million barrels a day from current levels by July 4, 1975.

Such a reduction, he said, would undoubtedly require such measures as new gasoline or fuel-oil taxes to discourage consumption, strict temperature and lighting standards and energy rates that would "penalize" users of "wasteful amounts of energy."

While Mr. Peterson did not spell out the full impact of the proposed program on consumers, Mr. Connor, who is chairman of the Allied Chemical Corp. and served as secretary of commerce from 1965 to 1967, said the program would undoubtedly result in sharply higher prices and perhaps rationing.

"Open Letter"

The group's proposals were presented in an "open letter" to

the President and Congress. Mr. Peterson said the letter had been delivered to the White House cabinet members, the Federal Energy Administration and congressional leaders.

The open letter concluded that an "urgent" energy program required sacrifices "from all of us."

In addition to asking for a reduction of oil consumption in the United States of a million barrels a day by July 4, 1975, the group called for a further reduction of 500,000 barrels by July 4, 1976.

The group said it favored an "emergency stand-by program" with stockpiled reserves in case of a future embargo and wanted a rapid increase in domestic supplies of crude oil, which have continued to decline at the rate of about 5 per cent a year.

Major Points

Among the major recommendations were:

- Tariffs to limit oil imports and ceilings on oil imports.
- Gasoline or fuel-oil taxes to discourage consumption, with rebates, especially for the poor.
- Increased taxes or annual license fees on automobiles, appliances and other machines that used energy inefficiently.
- Also, full disclosure of the consumption or efficiency of such equipment.
- Vigorous enforcement of 55-mile-an-hour speed limits.
- A system of energy rates that penalized the use of "wasteful" amounts of energy.
- Temperature and lighting standards that could be "reasonably enforced" without unduly intruding into the private lives of citizens.
- Subsidies and tax credits to stimulate investments in insulation and energy-saving equipment.

## A U.S. Socialist Party Names Candidates

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27 (AP).—The Socialist Workers party announced today the selection of an anti-war activist and a black female community organizer as its presidential and vice-presidential candidates for 1976.

Peter Camejo, 35, of Boston, who ran for the U.S. Senate in Massachusetts in 1970, was chosen to head the ticket. Willie Mae Reid, of Chicago, will seek the vice-presidency, according to a party statement.

The party claims that about 10,000 persons worked in its campaign in 1972.

## Judge Maintains Order Depriving Chicago of Funds

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 (NYT).—A federal judge refused yesterday to countermand the order of a federal judge in Washington depriving Chicago of \$19 million in federal revenue-sharing funds because the city has been discriminating against minorities and women in hiring policemen.

The ruling by the Washington judge was the first in the country in which the Treasury Department was ordered to cut off revenue-sharing payments to a locality because it was found to be discriminating in a service for which these funds were used.

Chicago city attorneys immediately went to District Judge Preston Marshall here asking him to reverse the order by District Judge John L. Smith of Washington.

Last November, Judge Marshall ruled that the city must revise its police-recruiting program because it discriminated against blacks, Spanish-speaking applicants and women.

Judge Smith's order was based on the November ruling, Judge Marshall said here today, adding: "He could only have found that the actions of the city constitute a violation, disqualifying the city of revenue. No injunction of mine can set aside that adjudication."

## 11 Brazil Children Killed

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 27 (AP).—A spark ignited a balloon salesman's nitrogen tank during a religious festival in the northeastern town of Campina Grande, causing an explosion that killed 11 children and injured 80 other persons, a newspaper reported today.

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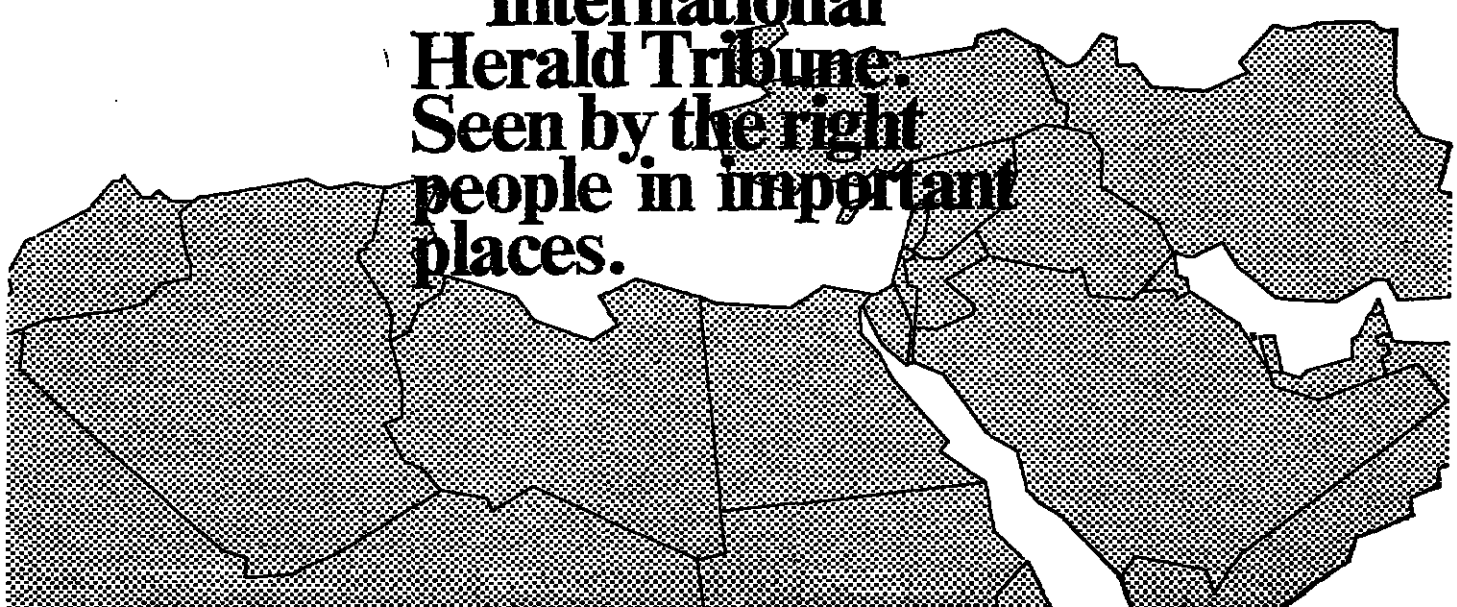
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Obituaries

William H. Draper, 80, Active In Population Control Work

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT).—William H. Draper Jr., 80, who had held a number of high governmental positions, died of a heart attack yesterday in Naples, Fla.

At his death, he held several positions dealing with the population situation—honorary chairman of the Population Crisis Committee, of which he was a founder; honorary vice-chairman of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America; a member of the governing body of the International Planned Parenthood Federation and U.S. representative on the United Nations Population Commission.

Salyut Reported Functioning Well For Second Day

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (UPI).—The Salyut-1 scientific station entered its second day in space today conducting experiments which could prove Soviet efficiency in the joint U.S.-Soviet space flight in July.

Soviet scientists launched the earth-orbiting station yesterday and said that its equipment was functioning normally. Today, they launched Cosmos-701, the second Cosmos craft launched in two days and the fifth this month.

The news agency Tass made no mention of any plans to launch a manned spaceship but previous Salyuts have been used by cosmonauts to test link-up techniques.

Tass announcement said that the aim of the Salyut experiment was "to further test the design, onboard systems and equipment of orbital stations and to conduct scientific and technical studies and experiments in conditions of space flight."

The Tass announcement said that Salyut-4 was circling the earth every 89.1 minutes and was being tracked by monitoring stations in the Soviet Union and by a ship in the Atlantic Ocean.

Pacific, a military government economic adviser in Germany and under secretary of the Army.

M. G. (Dan) Beard

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT).—M.G. (Dan) Beard, 78, who contributed importantly to the development of transport aircraft, died yesterday in the Veterans Hospital in Northport, N.Y.

Mr. Beard, who retired from American Airlines as assistant vice-president in 1964, worked with Douglas and Boeing engineers in the design and flight testing of both piston and jet aircraft. In 1965, he was named director of flight operations research for the Flight Safety Foundation.

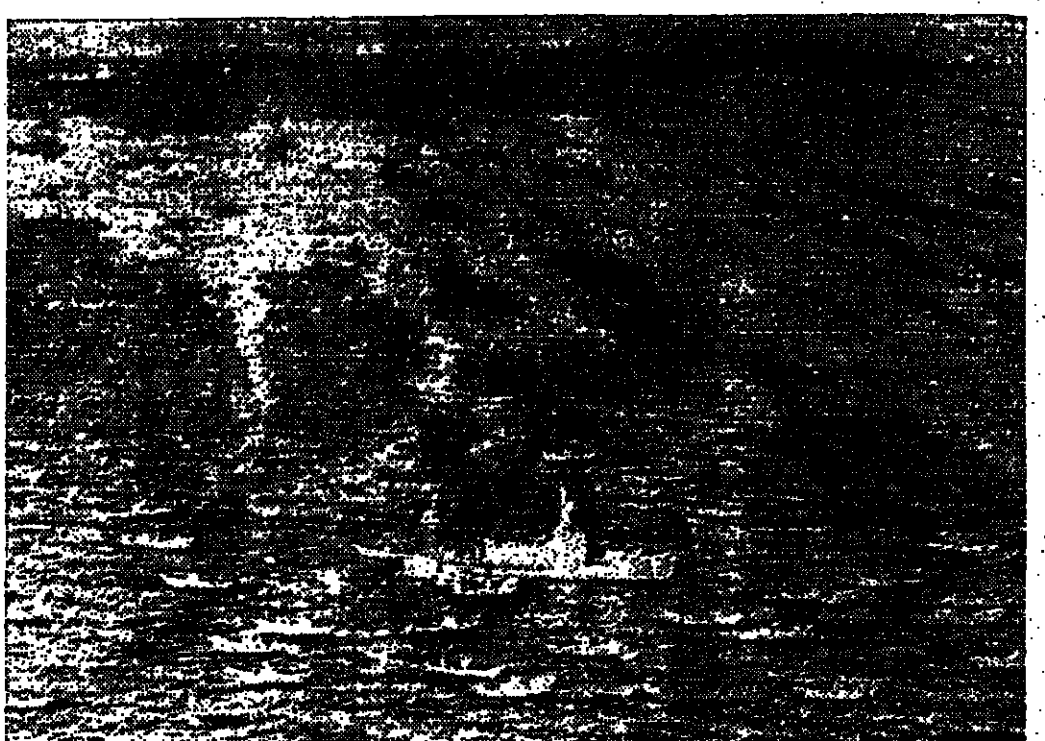
In World War II, he was chief of military engineering pilots with American Airlines Military Operations Department, working with teams that surveyed the transatlantic route. He was one of five members of a crew that received the Air Medal for making the initial survey flight to North Africa by way of Presque Isle, Maine, for the Army Air Transport Command.

Seoul Police Use Tear Gas to Halt Veterans' Protest

SEOUL, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Riot police using tear gas ousted about 100 war veterans from a hotel in the southern city of Seoul after a 10-hour sit-in protest directed at opposition leader Kim Young Sam, press reports reaching here said.

Mr. Kim, the head of the New Democratic party, was in the hotel with about 10 other opposition parliamentarians. All were confined to fourth-floor rooms while the veterans locked the hotel's front door and barricaded other doors with chairs.

The protesters complained that since opposition members had called veterans "cripples" and they wanted Mr. Kim to identify the members and apologize. Police made two attempts to dislodge the veterans. Four policemen were hurt in the efforts before the tear-gas attack. Mr. Kim was apparently unharmed.



TROUBLED WATERS—A leak from a petrochemical complex last week has turned 87 miles of the inland sea off the southwestern coast of Japan into a mess of oil and slime. Ships above are mobilizing for clean-up job, but slick is still spreading.

Jack Benny Dies at 80 of Cancer

(Continued from Page 1)

the 1962 Warner Bros. film "Gypsy."

Other movies included "The Horn Blows at Midnight," "George Washington Slept Here," "Charley's Aunt," "Buck Benny Rides Again" and "To Be or Not to Be."

Mr. Benny made light of his film performances by insisting he should have received an Oscar. It was during Mr. Benny's early days in vaudeville that he found his future was in comedy, not music. He discovered that a dry, flat delivery, a deadpan expression and an airy gesture were far more compelling to his audiences than his fiddle.

His theatrical apprenticeship was served mostly on the stages of Chicago but it wasn't until after his discharge from the Navy at the close of World War I that his fame grew.

His last public appearance was Dec. 8, when he attended a session of the Hollywood Women's Press Club to receive its annual Louella Parsons Award for service to the film community. Already gravely ill, he was in too much pain to remain longer than a few minutes. The award was accepted by George Burns, a long-time friend.

Mr. Benny's humor was winning raves even in the most recent of his performances. A Los Angeles Times critic commented after a Las Vegas show: "Benny could quote from Webster's, then stop, stare at his audience, say, 'Well' and leave them laughing."

He played the tightwad image to the end. At one point in his performance, he walked onstage carrying a drink, then admitted he didn't use alcohol.

He handed his glass to a ring-side member of the audience, who accepted it. The comedian then said, "That will be \$1."

Mr. Benny once told a London interviewer: "I've been lucky so far because I've never stopped working. I've known so many men who retired and immediately got ill."

Later, he added: "I don't indulge in nostalgia. To hell with the past. It's gone. Thinking about it makes you older quicker than anything."

"I'm only concerned with how good my last show was and how good my next two will be."

Thieu Sees All-Out Drive by Communists

DALAT, South Vietnam, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—President Nguyen Van Thieu said today that Communist forces had launched an offensive throughout South Vietnam and the situation was "very serious."

The President's announcement followed the capture by Communist troops, supported by tanks, of their fifth district capital in less than two weeks, the Saigon command said.

The latest Communist gain was Don Luan, about 80 miles north of Saigon.

Military sources said the fall of the town yesterday gave the Communists control of most of Phuoc Long Province, stretching toward Saigon from the Cambodian border.

At Military Academy President Thieu, who was addressing graduates at the military academy in this capital Vietnamese mountain resort, said the current fighting was an offensive, not just the usual violations of the 1973 cease-fire agreement.

He called on civilians and soldiers to adopt "the fighting spirit of 1972," the year the Communists last launched a major offensive.

He said the "armed aggression" throughout the country was at the initiative of the North Vietnamese, working through their cadres in South Vietnam.

The fall of Don Luan occurred less than 24 hours after Communist forces captured Thanh Binh, a district town about 70 miles east of Saigon, leaving most of that government militia battalions unaccounted for, military sources said.

Laos Optum Rebellion VIENTIANE, Laos, Dec. 27 (AP).—The coalition government sent a delegation of Communists and rightists today to negotiate with rebel soldiers holding the border town of Ban Houei Sai in northwest Laos.

A spokesman for the Communist Pathet Lao denied a report that among the 300 Pathet Lao troops had moved into the town to support the rebels. But the intelligence chief for the Lao Army, Brig. Gen. Thao Ly, insisted that Communist forces had advanced from the cease-fire line 20 miles northeast of Ban Houei Sai and moved into the town.

About 100 Lao Theung tribesmen who were taken into the Lao Army earlier this year seized the town on Tuesday. They demanded, among other things, repeal of a 1971 law banning the cultivation for sale of opium, the area's chief cash crop.

Both sides in Vientiane said they hoped the dispute would be settled peacefully.

At least 15 American civilians are in Ban Houei Sai, apparently under house arrest. One of them is Jack Huxtable, a U.S. Agency for International Development officer, who reported to the U.S. Embassy by radiotelephone that all the Americans were safe and well.

The rebels were formerly members of Gen. Vang Pao's army of tribesmen, which the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency financed. They were taken into the Lao Army when the peace agreement between the royalists and the Pathet Lao banned foreign support of factional forces.

Ban Houei Sai is in the heart of the world's most productive opium areas, known as the Golden Triangle. It includes parts of Laos, Thailand and Burma.

Fighting in Cambodia PHNOM PENH, Dec. 27 (AP).—Fighting continued to diminish in most of Cambodia today but the command claimed that government forces had killed 25 rebels in an exchange of fire near the strategic naval base of Neak Luong.

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After 5th District Capital Falls

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Nine Killed, 65 Hurt in Crash Of 2 Trains in Lisbon Station

LISBON, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Two trains collided just outside Lisbon's main railroad station today, killing nine persons and injuring 65.

One of the trains was slowing down to come into the Santa Apolonia station and the other had just pulled out for the northern town of Coimbra when the accident happened.

Witnesses said the collision occurred after the last car of the northbound train jumped the rails and crashed into the oncoming one. The crash was wrecked by the impact but the rest of the train remained upright.

Radio stations immediately appealed for doctors and nurses to report to the nearest hospitals to help treat the injured.

The Coimbra train was filled with soldiers on leave who were going to spend the New Year holiday with their families and many of them helped in the rescue work.

At Lisbon's main hospital, where most of the injured were taken, the corridors were filled with casualties and surgeons were performing emergency operations.

The manager of the Portuguese railroads, Jose Monteiro, said there would be an official inquiry into the crash. He quoted witnesses as saying that the last car of the northbound train was "shaking" abnormally when it left the station.

A man who was in the last car said he had a feeling something was going to happen when the car started slipping, and he clutched his son to him.

"I tried to pull the alarm cord but just at that moment the crash came. I was only worried about my son, and I protected him with all my strength. Then I lost consciousness and when I woke up it was all tragedy," 65-year-old Manuel Goncalves Silva said in the hospital later.

His 5-year-old son suffered slight head injuries.

A soldier, Cpl. Jose Joaquim Lopes, said it was a miracle that he had not been killed.

"I suddenly found myself with my left leg stuck underneath a seat. There were many people on top of me. I started screaming for people to let me out, but some could not move because they were dead," he said.

Mr. Soares arrived early today for a five-day visit geared to reconciliation between India and Portugal, which have been at odds for the last 20 years.

The government which came to power in Lisbon after a coup in April had already removed a major obstacle to good relations by announcing that it recognized Indian sovereignty over Goa and other former Portuguese enclaves taken over by India in 1961.

Mr. Soares on Tuesday is to sign a treaty making this arrangement formal. His visit will also lead to the resumption of diplomatic relations, which were severed in 1955.

Communist Role in Regime In Venice May Set Pattern

ROME, Dec. 27 (NYT).—The Italian Communist party advanced a further step toward political respectability this week when the Venice municipal administration accepted its help for a new way of governing the city.

All democratic quarters representing the interests of the city's citizens must contribute to overcome Venice's grave difficulties, Mayor Giuseppe Longo said in a statement. He called for a common search for solutions with the Communists.

Mr. Longo is a member of the Christian Democracy party, which controls the central government in Rome. His proposal for collaboration between his city administration and the Communist party had been endorsed by the Municipal Council earlier this week.

The Venice model of giving the Communist party a vote in decision-making is considered here to have great national significance because it may eventually be adopted by the central government.

The developments in Venice have strengthened a widespread feeling in Italy that the Communist role in the national government is likely, maybe even inevitable in the near future.

The Communist party, the strongest in the West and Italy's second political power next to the Christian Democrats, has long been pressing for a share of government power. It is expected to renew the bid at a national convention in Rome in April.

The Communists have indicated they would not insist on obtaining cabinet posts in the national administration—at least not at once—but would seek to be officially consulted on important legislation and other decisions.

The Communist party is by now well entrenched in local government. It runs one out of every eight Italian cities and towns and three of Italy's 20 regions.

The Christian Democracy party this year has lost ground in various test votes and faces a difficult campaign for nationwide regional elections next spring.

Italy's present financial and economic difficulties also prompt some Christian Democrats to consider a possible long-term deal with the Communist party.

Communist influence in the all-important labor movement is a major factor.

Mediation Panel Set In Mali-Volta Dispute

LOME, Togo, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—An agreement to form a mediation commission in the border dispute between Mali and Upper Volta was reached today after two days of talks here by the Presidents of Mali, Upper Volta, Togo, and Niger.

The commission will try to guarantee the security and property of nationals of one state living in the other, to verify the withdrawal of troops of both countries from the disputed zone and to find a solution to the problem on the basis of existing legal documents. The dispute involves 100 miles of frontier.

Mozambique Prelate

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 27 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI today appointed the Most Rev. Alexandre Jose Maria dos Santos, 50-year-old rector of a Franciscan seminary, as the new archbishop of Lourenco Marques, Mozambique.



## Conservation Efforts Lag

Ancient Cathedrals in Britain  
Crumbling Under Pollution

By Mark Meredith

LONDON, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Britain's ancient cathedrals are in danger of decay, mainly from corrosion caused by air pollution. The priceless 12th and 13th-century stained-glass windows of Canterbury Cathedral have rotted alarmingly, the towers of St. Paul's Cathedral in London started to lean a few years ago because of traffic vibrations and wind. Cathedral timbers were ravaged by death watch beetles.

Movement detected in the east wall of Chichester Cathedral had to be stopped and the Norman Tower of Ely Cathedral needed to be propped up.

In many cathedrals, chunks of stone have fallen from flying buttresses, carved masonry crumbles at a touch and huge supporting columns have subsided slowly into the ground.

**Problem Tackled**  
Scientists and conservationists are tackling the problem of preserving these landmarks and many Britons are asking why the deterioration was allowed to happen.

A debate is brewing and critics have started to query the ability of the Church of England to handle the increasingly technological requirements of cathedral upkeep.

Some conservation experts say more state controls are necessary to stop further dangerous decay in the cathedrals.

On Dec. 10, the Most Rev. Donald Coggan, the new archbishop of Canterbury, launched an appeal for £2.5 million (about \$8.1 million) to restore Canterbury Cathedral.

**Stained-Glass Windows**  
Only recently did the administration of Canterbury Cathedral become aware of a serious threat to the magnificent stained-glass windows.

"This has been a blind spot, I'm afraid," said Frederick Cole, a glass-restoration expert who was called in to head the repair operation.

"For years we have gone on the assumption that glass did not deteriorate but industrial pollution has changed this," he said.

Sulphur dioxide from the smokestacks of factories has mixed with rain to form corrosive acids which have penetrated the glass and, in places, eaten it completely away. The process has been going on for the last 20 years.

Experts have been consulted on maintaining the cathedral's stone.

Swedes Prosper, Weigh Role  
In World of Economic Woes

By Richard Eder

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 27 (NTT).—There is tremendous value attached to light in the long nights, from the candles flickering in the avenues on St. Lucy's Day to the blazing shop windows after Christmas. The big stores display luxury with a grace and profusion that London stores have lost and New York stores may be losing.

Stockholm is the Christmas past of the Western world. It is what things used to be like in many other places only a few years ago.

By most measurements, Sweden's standard of living is the highest in the world and, so far it has felt few of the troubles that have hit elsewhere. Inflation has been running at a little more than 9 per cent annually, no startling rise for a country used to about 5 per cent a year. Exports are booming—demand for the main exports, steel and wood products, is steady.

Even though the Social Democratic government of Premier Olof Palme is a minority regime, it seems remarkably stable, borrowing parliamentary support now from the Communists, now from the right. When there is a vote, the Social Democrats are the victors, the Communists are the losers.

**Less Solid**  
This flourishing condition is perhaps less solid than it looks. Materially, although Sweden's considerable reserve agricultural capacity and its fairly cohesive society would probably enable it to weather a world crash, it would be heavily affected. Psychological, the contrast between the prosperity of the Swedes and the economic troubles elsewhere are not completely reassuring to them. It is like living in a brightly lit house on a dark street.

"We have a bad conscience about living in a world that is so much poorer than we," said Tor Ragnar Gerholm, a physicist who is also an acute social thinker. "But up to now, we have channeled this bad conscience into pseudo-issues, such as whether there is Social Democracy in Greece or Portugal."

Esai Block, who does social and historical research for the Defense Ministry, puts it more sharply.

"Our moral position is that of someone who decorates his doll house while Rome burns," he said. "Theologians would say that we have guilt. I call it responsibility. It is not right to say, as some of the radicals do, that we are a society of robber barons in a poor world. We are more like the enlightened and futile French aristocracy before the revolution."

Both Mr. Gerholm and Mr. Block are taking part in a national debate about Sweden's obligations to the rest of the world. Sweden expects to give 1 per cent of its gross national product in foreign assistance next year, but critics contend that it is not enough.

The Social Democrats, whose 35-year stewardship has been marked by domestic progress but not much in the way of foreign policy, tend to be dubious about big increases in aid abroad. Members of the more conservative People's party and Liberal party have been pressing for more foreign aid.

Earlier this month, a proposal to use a large part of the agricultural surplus abroad narrowly failed. The debate continues.

**What are Swedes afraid of?** Not poverty, certainly. "We are afraid of loneliness," Mr. Block said. "We are not good at making friends. Our families are small and old people live alone. Old people can die and be dead for months before anyone notices."

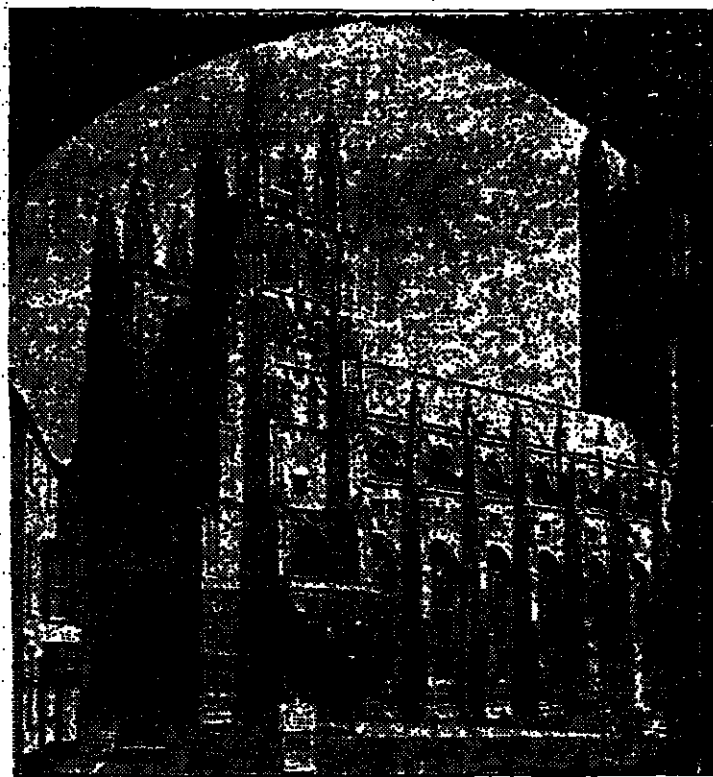
Studs Terkel, an American writer who recently spent some time here, wrote:

"Ambiguity. A yes-no feeling. It is this, more than any other attitude, I sensed in the Swedish people."

Mr. Gerholm, the physicist, had a different answer.

"It is hard, in fact, for Swedes to be afraid of anything," he said. "The amount of fear in people is a constant. If you have something to fear, it can be a relief if you can focus on it."

**Brazilian Prisoners Flee**  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 27 (AP).—Twenty-three inmates escaped from a 600-security prison near here yesterday.



Canterbury Cathedral's stained-glass windows endangered.

TV News Programs in Poland:  
Dull Propaganda Monotone

WARSAW, Dec. 27 (AP).—How do you make an innumerate sleep? Force him to watch the main news program of Polish state television.

As with most people in Eastern Europe, Poles will openly admit that their television is deadly dull with news the prime target of official criticism.

"When I see the news coming up, I just switch the box off," a student said.

A Warsaw housewife said: "My husband just nods off to sleep in the armchair when the news starts. Halfway through he might wake up and mumble: Is that still the news? He has no way of telling for the commentary and film bear no resemblance to what one can identify as news."

In Communist Europe all press media is controlled by the party. Its main function is to serve as a propaganda tool to show socialism is being built and the leading role of the Communist party.

Airline crashes—especially of Communist-flag craft—robberies, government scandals, murders and Western political criticism of socialist states is viewed by these regimes as "bourgeois" news.

What the Poles see on their television news is clip after clip of farmers digging potatoes, women milking cows, and steel workers pouring molten metal into casts.

The film is usually accompanied by a running commentary of endless production statistics.

"If the words 'investment,' 'production,' and 'tons' didn't exist, our news readers would be mute," a Pole said. "Our news is so boring nobody in the country knows what's going on after having listened to it."

Many people resort to Western radio stations such as BBC and the Voice of America to hear the news broadcast in their own language.

Folish TV news has its main program at 7:30 p.m. and it lasts about 45 minutes. There are about 6 million TV sets registered in Poland, which has a population of 33 million. There are two channels.

A typical newscast one day this month went like this:

No. 1 item—a terse report on the country's premier, who visited Bulgaria.

The ruling Politburo "fully approved all the conclusions aimed at expanding mutual cooperation," the news reader said. But no explanation was provided on what the "conclusions" were.

Second item—a report on the Polish Baltic coast city of Szczecin and its state of development.

"Particularly important is the constantly growing link of the party with the working class, the increased participation of workers in the work of the party," the reader said.

Another sampling—"Katowice railroad men have transported an additional 350,000 tons of freight."

This commentary is accompanied by film of a steam engine pulling several coal wagons. For several seconds the camera moves in close so that the viewer is treated to a coal wagon filling up his screen.

Still more news—"250 tractors have been repaired at a plant in Olsztyn" (film showing rows of tractors).

Foreign news lasts for 15 minutes and is usually dominated by stories with Soviet angles and anything which shows the West in a bad light, such as bombings and demonstrations.

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2 Purged Officers Return  
Balancing Act Seen in Chinese Army Promotions

By H.D.S. Greenway

HONG KONG, Dec. 27 (WFP).—During the last two weeks, the Chinese have named four new deputy chiefs of staff of the People's Liberation Army.

The new appointments are, in the opinion of China watchers here, probably the result of some hard political horse trading in Peking, possibly leading up to the appointment of a new defense minister and a new chief of staff.

There has been no defense minister or chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army, which covers all services, since former defense minister Lin Biao died, allegedly while trying to defect to the Soviet Union in 1971. His chief of staff was subsequently dismissed.

The naming of a defense minister and a chief of staff might be one of the functions of the long-expected National People's Congress, and the recent naming of four deputies is probably a result of compromise among the various political factions within the Peking leadership.

The most important of the four new appointments is thought to be Yang Cheng-wen, a former chief of staff who was purged by leftist radicals during the "cultural revolution" of 1966-1968. He was "rehabilitated" early this year.

Once Purged  
Wang Sheng-jun, another recent appointee, was also purged during the "cultural revolution" and rehabilitated earlier this year.

The third new deputy chief of staff, Hu Wei, was never purged, however, and was even held up as an example of how an army officer should support the left. He has gone from promotion to promotion in the army and is also an alternate member of the Communist party's Central Committee.

Mr. Hu, in his late 50s, is a decade younger than Mr. Yang or Mr. Wang.

Less is known about the fourth new deputy chief of staff, Ho Cheng-shi. He was formerly the second in command in Szechwan Province and appears to have dropped from sight during the "cultural revolution." As far as is known, he was not publicly purged, as were Mr. Yang and Mr. Wang.

The very lack of pattern in the political histories of these new deputies—two rehabilitations and at least one with demonstrated ability to get along with the radical left—gives rise to speculation that the deputies were chosen as part of a political compromise between the army and the civilians who have been trying to gain tighter control over the military.

**8 Deputy Chiefs**  
The new appointments bring the number of known deputy chiefs of staff to eight. Two generals, usually considered to be the first and second deputies, have been conspicuously absent from normal ceremonial occasions during the last month, however. They are Chang Tsai-chin and Hsiang Chung-hua.

The new appointments became known only because the four men, along with their new titles, were mentioned in reports on various events in Peking by the Chinese news agency.

The appointments tell us little about who may end up with the important Ministry of Defense. There is speculation that the party chairman, Mao Tse-tung, may want a civilian, or perhaps a member of the radical left wing of the party, and that the army is resisting. There almost certainly has been resistance by the army to some of the attempts to exert civilian control over the military, as evidenced by the Chinese press in recent months.

Although individual military commanders, such as Mr. Yang and Mr. Wang, may have suffered at the hands of the radical left during the "cultural revolution," the military emerged all the more powerful when the radical left was suppressed in 1969. Since Mao's death in 1971, civilians in the Communist party leadership have been chipping away at the army's power.

**Fewer Army Men**  
There were fewer army men represented in the 10th Central Committee, chosen last year, than after the 9th party congress in 1969. The percentage of army men in the top provincial leadership—party secretaries and deputy secretaries—has dropped from around 55 per cent in 1971 to about 45 per cent today.

In December, 1973, the central leadership made a major move to reduce further the influence of the military by shuffling eight regional commanders from their bases of power into new regional commands. In most cases these were straight trade-offs.

It was felt then that the move was made to destroy the independent power bases of the regional commanders without destroying the commanders themselves. Recent wall posters in Nanjing, for example, have accused the former commander of having tried to set up an independent kingdom there.

Before the switch, most of the regional commanders also served as party first secretary in their home provinces. In their new provinces, however, none has been made party first secretary, which is further evidence of the attempt to bring the military under civilian control.

A year ago, the No. 3 man in China—Wang Hung-wen, 59—allegedly issued a report which was distributed throughout the army down to regimental level. The report addressed itself to the problem of how to evaluate the "cultural revolution" and Mr. Wang is supposed to have said that it was wrong to evaluate veteran cadres in terms of seniority instead of performance in the class struggle.

**Mao's Birthday**  
PEKING, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Chairman Mao turned 81 yesterday but, as always, the occasion passed without public celebration or comment.

It is a longstanding rule of the Chinese Communists that personal anniversaries should not be made an occasion for public ceremony. Mr. Mao himself has always avoided a personality cult except during the "cultural revolution."

**17 Held in Port Said**  
For Opposing Sadat  
CAIRO, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—Seventeen persons have been arrested in Port Said on charges of inciting the public against President Anwar Sadat's regime, the Interior Ministry announced here today.

The announcement described the accused as extremists. It said they gathered at a theater Monday night, tore down advertisements for a play and stuck up hostile pamphlets.

Radiation is described as likely to cause headaches, nausea, and a diminution in the white corpuscle count in the blood—but nothing worse, unless it is "strong," in which case those affected are in danger of their lives and "should be hospitalized immediately."

There is, to be sure, an opening reference to the "enormous power" generated by nuclear fission, and another paragraph describes how nuclear weapons are designed to "kill people and to destroy things such as buildings, factories, mines, communications centers and"—as though in afterthought—"cities."

Readers doubtless can draw their own conclusions from the sole statistic the handbook offers—that the blast from a 20-kiloton bomb will travel two-thirds of a mile in two seconds. But otherwise the text creates the impression that a nuclear onslaught, although dangerous, is something that can be survived with sensible precautions.

The handbook features illustrations of a billowing mushroom cloud and of the blast effect blowing down the doors of a peasant cottage, but the text leaves the reader to deduce for himself just how catastrophic a nuclear attack would be.

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## New Chance for SALT

Rapid corrective action has followed the widespread criticism of the high strategic arms ceilings originally fixed for a decade by the Vladivostok accord.

Within 18 days of the Ford-Brezhnev agreement, Secretary of State Kissinger has now revealed, a significant improvement was negotiated in the still-secret *de la memoire* that put the oral Vladivostok deal into written form. The change opens the way for early negotiation and implementation of reductions in nuclear forces where the original provided only for "further negotiations beginning no later than 1980-81" on possible reductions of strategic arms "in the period after 1985."

This procedural opening needs prompt invocation. That is a modest objective, for the "reductions" that are being held out for the future are not cutbacks from existing nuclear arms levels but merely reductions in the extremely high ceilings set by the Vladivostok accord. Those ceilings sanction enormous new missile and bomber programs over the next 10 years, programs evidently that are roughly what the military on both sides planned before Vladivostok. Cutbacks will be less expensive—and much more likely—if they can be made before the deployment occurs.

Contrary to President Ford's assertion, the United States has no "obligation to step up to" the Vladivostok ceilings of 2,400 bombers and 1,320 missiles, of which 1,320 missiles may be equipped with MIRV multiple warheads. As former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara pointed out long ago, 400 nuclear warheads delivered on target would inflict 74 million fatalities and destroy three-fourths of Soviet industry.

The United States has more than 12 times that number of warheads deployed today atop its 800 MIRV missiles alone. It also has 900 single-warhead strategic missiles, plus about 500 strategic bombers equipped with more than 2,000 nuclear bombs and short-range missiles. The potential of these weapons exceeds comprehension.

The Soviet Union, with about 2,400 strategic missiles deployed, none of them with MIRVs as yet, is determined to start replacing them next year with big new MIRV missiles in numbers to match the United States.

The "bargaining chip" approach to which the Ford administration appears committed would call for pressing ahead with a buildup to the Vladivostok level as the best way to pressure the Soviet Union to limit its MIRV deployment. But the history of the arms race and its "mad momentum" is that the bargaining chips then have to be matched by the other side, and so on ad infinitum. The Vladivostok agreement itself is the proof.

Far better would be an American announcement that this country intends to stop where it is with 2,500 delivery systems deployed, 800 of which are with MIRVs, and to reduce the number of MIRV missiles to whatever level the Soviet Union would accept. An exchange of 400 American MIRV missiles, Poseidon and Minuteman-3, for an equal number of single-warhead Soviet missiles could establish MIRV equality overnight at a saving of tens of billions of dollars to each side. More important, it would head off the "first-strike" capability by both sides to which the Vladivostok-authorized buildup would lead.

In talks in the closing months of the Nixon administration, Soviet officials reportedly offered to accept a 1980 ceiling of 1,100 American MIRV missiles to 1,000 Soviet—after indicating privately an expectation that this five-year ceiling would probably continue afterward. It is acknowledged that the Vladivostok figure of 1,320 MIRV missiles on each side was an American proposal. All this suggests that the impetus for the high MIRV ceiling came from the Pentagon, rather than the Kremlin, and that significant reductions might be achieved if Washington were to seek them during the detailed negotiations next year to draft final SALT-2 accords.

A ceiling of 1,000 MIRV missiles would still permit each side to mount a first-strike threat against the other's silo-based missiles, something neither can do now. But the uncertainties for an aggressor would be greater than at 1,320. And further reductions could be negotiated before this ceiling was reached, particularly if the pace of deployment in the next few years could also be limited to gain time for negotiation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Chairs for Castro

It is ridiculous for the United States to exacerbate its already strained relations with Canada in defense of a bankrupt policy of trying to embargo trade with Cuba. Yet, that is what is involved in the instructions sent on Washington's advice by Litton Industries to its Canadian subsidiary to cancel a \$500,000 Cuban order for desks, chairs, and filing cabinets.

This kind of nonsense appeared to be at an end last April when Washington decided to allow Argentine subsidiaries of Chrysler, Ford, and General Motors to export 40,000 cars and trucks to Cuba. If the State Department rationale was valid then—that the exception was necessary in the interest of "good relations with Argentina"—what about Washington's not-so-good relations with its most important trading partner, Canada?

In fact, the whole hemisphere knows that Washington relented on the automotive deal because the late President Juan Peron warned that otherwise he would nationalize the Argentine plants of the American firms and order them to fulfill the \$150-million contract with the Castro regime. Earlier this year, Washington took no formal action when a Canadian firm, 52-per-cent owned by Studebaker-Worthington Inc., went ahead with a \$15-million contract to supply Cuba with railway locomotives.

The attempt to keep Cuba isolated in the hemisphere is "anachronistic, ineffectual, and irksome," as twelve member governments of the Organization of American States contended in their abortive effort in Ecuador last month to repeal the 12-year-old OAS sanctions against the Castro regime. Seven OAS members have already re-established relations with Cuba and four others have opened talks with Havana looking to that step.

In any event, Canada is not in the OAS and the United States cannot wrap itself in the sanctity either of OAS sanctions or its own laws on the subject when it has already acquiesced in two major exceptions this year. Many Canadians suspect that Washington's negative advice to Litton Industries had less to do with Fidel Castro than with resentment against Canada's decision to cut exports of crude oil to this country by 100,000 barrels a day as of Jan. 1.

But the cut in oil shipments is a reminder that there are far more important issues for Americans and Canadians to worry about than those desks and chairs for Mr. Castro. President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger would do well to take another look at the Litton affair.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Sino-Soviet Rivalry

For some time the polemic between the Soviet Union and China has been redoubling in intensity.

Hardly a day goes by without the leveling of insults and accusations. Without Soviet "social-imperialism" being denounced in China and the "treason" of the Maoists being denounced in the U.S.S.R.

Both sides judge unacceptable that the adversary be left free to extend his zones of influence. This is obvious in Asia where the Sino-Soviet rivalry is direct and leads some countries to more or less acrobatic politics of equidistance.

Such is the case of North Korea or Japan. But it is also equally true of Europe. . . . Does such a rivalry on the international scene rule out the establishment between China and the U.S.S.R. of a relationship of good neighbors state-to-state?

Peking, by its message of Nov. 6, undoubtedly wanted to show that in principle it is not opposed. But in Moscow, it is still felt that it is impossible to deal with China as long as China is led by Chairman Mao.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

### Egypt's Commitments

Units of the Egyptian Navy have now passed through the whole length of the canal from the north southwards. But the Cairo government refuses to open the canal for non-military traffic. Nor does it hide the intentions not to open it while Israeli forces are stationed along the lines established in the disengagement accord. The American diplomacy is thus helping Egypt in behavior which fully contradicts the disengagement accord. This American assistance is given to Cairo at a time when the United States is telling us again and again that Egypt is ready for another partial agreement. Washington owes an explanation of her strange accommodation to Cairo's wishes. Whoever desires to persuade us to make any further commitment toward Egypt should first make sure that Egypt will honor her own commitments towards us and towards the United States, and cease to encourage Egypt's evasions.

—From Ha'aretz, (Tel Aviv).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 28, 1899

WASHINGTON—President McKinley today announced his intention of sending the first of the Lafayette memorial dollars, as a token of friendship and goodwill, to the French President. These memorial dollars have been struck in order that their sale at \$2 each may add to the School Children's Fund for the Lafayette monument in Paris.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 28, 1924

RIGA—The Christmas pig, which in Russia has the same place of honor that is usually reserved for the turkey in most Christian countries, reappeared on many tables throughout the Soviet domain this year for the first time since the Revolution seven years ago. Some churches were also allowed to open in Moscow and Leningrad.



## Giscard III — Evolutionist

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The basic goal of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is to create a more flexible French society that is able, without internal tension, to adapt more readily to the social and economic changes of the present and future world. This is obviously an abstract statement, but the President evidently sees the problems involved as also abstract.

He is represented as wishing to loosen things up from certain rigidities of form because France has in some instances adjusted too late to recent global changes and the process is far from finished. This old country must improve its economic and social health to progress more effectively. Like a swimmer in the sea, it is the government's job to insure that the people recognize this and accept the necessary measures.

Although Giscard himself comes from the privileged upper establishment, he readily acknowledges there is considerable inequality in France's contemporary social structure. He apparently feels that this gap is now being closed under his leadership but admits the process is painfully slow.

He hopes to inspire further reform measures early in 1975 following up on such initial steps as the introduction of legalized abortion, an audacious move in a Catholic country. The successful campaign for enactment of this law was personally masterminded by the President.

The goal defined by Giscard is a genuinely liberal and advanced society for France. This admittedly is difficult to define. In a structural sense, he seems to think the key is in multiplicity of responsibility at all levels of the French political and social body, which implies a long retreat from the tradition of centralized authority.

### A Mobile Society

Thus he would like to see development of a more homogeneous and yet more mobile social complex. Both political and non-political bodies would take additional responsibility upon themselves, from regional and local administrative affairs to intellectual life, ranging down from universities to village schools.

It would appear that the essential of the liberal state, as viewed by Giscard, is that it must be nonbureaucratic and that all its decisions should be taken only after free and open debate. A strong executive must continue to make ultimate choices, and in this sense he views the growing tendency to increase executive authority in democracies as imposed by complex world conditions. But he also accords to legislative discussion and vigor a greater role than previous Fifth Republic presidents acknowledged.

Wedded to this loosening-up process, Giscard sees a special role of style (as discussed in an earlier column) would seek to produce a possibly more effective political method. Part of this stylistic trend envisions increasing emphasis on France's rich cultural history. Next spring the government will inaugurate a special festival of the arts, stressing music and drama.

But, of course, all these hopeful conceptions depend upon the economic health of France, which, like that of other European countries, is onerously menaced by inflation, growing unemployment,

labor unrest and the threat of worse to come. In this uneasy realm, however, France seems to have emerged unscathed from its first confrontation, signaled by a wave of strikes during the past autumn.

### Political Strike

The view from the Elysee is that the state won this initial showdown, which, it feels, was definitely marked by political motives. The analysis concedes that the strike began spontaneously for economic reasons.

However, it was then deliberately maneuvered into an anti-government test by Giscard's leftist opposition. When the latter sought to produce a general strike, featured by closure of all rail transport, the operation failed.

One political opponent, seeking to embarrass the administration, made a bizarre mistake by putting a major strike effort into the postal and telegraphic services, where there was no critical wage problem. They certainly tied up the French economy, but the strike, according to presidential thinking, failed in its political and announced economic objectives.

It may be recalled that in May, 1968, when a series of strikes, student demonstrations and political manifestations almost overthrew De Gaulle's regime, the labor unions came into the game very late, after the students had already become massively engaged. In fall 1974 the students' restraint from any participation in the affair.

Giscard himself seemingly be-

### Letters

#### Oil 'Blackmail'?

William Buckley Jr. sees the oil-producing countries as profiteers engaging in punitive and oil blackmail (NYT, Dec. 11). He proposes a discriminatory tax on oil to be paid by consumers as a means of inducing the oil-producing states to ease down their prices and to fracture their cartel.

Gift words conceal hard truths, and fairly premises lead to faulty conclusions. Oil-producing countries are not "profiteers" because they are not selling products they have made or bought at lower prices. They are selling their only worthwhile asset—oil, one that will be gone forever in some 40 or 50 years. Their future survival depends upon what they can get in return for this asset and what use they can make of what they get to build their own now-backward economies.

These countries have a "surplus" only in the sense that their economies do not at the present time permit them to absorb all the funds being received as capital investments for building up those economies. Not only do these states have no self-interest in pumping the huge quantities of oil demanded of them by the oil-consuming lands, it would obviously benefit them if they were to cut production and conserve their "life-blood" for the future. And it should come as no surprise if they do cut production rather than lower prices if Buckley's economic and political shenanigans should come to pass.

If Buckley wants to talk about "profiteers" he can refer to the oil companies who as middlemen make huge profits through buying and selling oil, the selling of which does not deplete the assets of their already rich home countries. In the light of Ford's and Kissinger's recent threats and now Buckley's ill-advised scheme, isn't the word "blackmail" being misdirected?

M. WEITMAN,  
Lund, Sweden.

#### CIA's Spooks

Though apparently sorry that the CIA has been found out yet again, William Colby, the current director, is happy (NYT, Dec. 23) that it was his own junior employees who raised "the red flag."

But aren't there certain spooks who are supposed to be able to detect and delete the CIA's Freudian slips? One naturally thinks of their Mr. Angleton, a Yale graduate who once edited a poetry magazine. . . .

DAVID DORRANCE,  
Paris.

#### A Correction

Re the letter on Thursday's editorial page from Longell Bennett entitled "Who 'Rolled' Whom," the editors should not have taken Mr. Bennett's version to heart. Mr. Sulzberger actually wrote in his column of Dec. 18 the word, "ROILED." Unfortunately the type fell was not clear and many readers as obviously Mr. Bennett, might have seen the word as "rolled." We apologize to Mr. Sulzberger and to Mr. Bennett.

## Morality and Tolerance

By J. William Fulbright

The following is excerpted from a speech by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) before the National Press Club a week ago.

THE heart of the matter is a surge of moral extremism in our attitude toward politics and political leaders. The genesis, I have no doubts, was Vietnam, followed by Watergate, both of which inevitably undercut confidence in our national leadership. Moral indignation, however, even justified moral indignation, has a tendency to become vindictive and self-righteous. Mistakes of judgment come to be perceived as premeditated malevolence, and an interest in correcting mistakes gives way to an obsession with punishing the malefactors, with giving them their just deserts.

My own view is that no one should get everything he deserves—the world would become a shantytown. Looking back on the Vietnam war, it never occurred to me that President Johnson was guilty of anything worse than bad judgment. He deceived the Congress, and he deceived me personally, over the Gulf of Tonkin episode in 1964 and his purposes in the election of '68. I resented that, and I am glad the deceit was exposed, but I never wished to expose the matter beyond exposure. I never had the slightest sympathy with those who called President Johnson and his advisers "war criminals."

### No Morality Play

We should stop conducting our affairs like a morality play. Lying and dirty tricks are intolerable not because of what they do to the character's soul but because they destroy our society and its institutions. Because they do, it is essential that they be deterred, but this can usually be accomplished by exposure, embarrassment and censure; it does not require hunting down the malefactors to their utter ruin. An intolerance of lying can and should be reconciled with a degree of tolerance for lying—considering that few of us get through an ordinary day without trimming the truth once or twice.

In a democracy we ought to try to think of our public servants not as objects of adulation or of revilement, but as servants in the literal sense, to be lauded or censured, retained or dispensed with, according to the competence with which they do the job they were hired to do. Bitter disillusionment with our leaders is the other side of the coin of worshipping them. If we did not

expect our leaders to be demigods, we would not be nearly as shocked by their failures and transgressions.

The media have a special responsibility for the restoration of civility in these matters, not only because they have contributed to the incivility, but also because there is no one to correct journalistic excesses except the members of the profession themselves. The media have become a fourth branch of government in every respect except for their immunity from checks and balances. This is as it should be—I can conceive of no restraint on the press which would not be worse than the excesses which I have referred to. But because you cannot and should not be restrained from outside, you have a special responsibility to restrain yourselves.

After a long era of divisiveness and acrimony, we are in need of a reaffirmation of the social contract among people, government and the media. The essence of that contract is a measure of voluntary restraint, an implicit agreement among the major groups and interests in our society that none will apply their powers to the fullest. For all the ingenuitiveness of our system of checks and balances, our ultimate protection against tyranny is the fact that we are a people who have not wished to tyrannize one another. "The republican form of government," wrote Herbert Spencer in 1891, "is the highest form of government; but because of this it requires the highest type of human nature—a type nowhere at present existing." We have shown in times of adversity in the past that we are capable of this "highest type of human nature." Let us call it into existence once again—we have never needed it more.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## An Age of 'Assaultive Politics'

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—In 1968, Prof. Alexander Bickel of the Yale Law School was invited to address a gathering of Yale alumni on the subject "What Is Happening to Morality Today?" He said: "It threatens to engulf us."

He meant that we are living in "an age of assaultive politics." The legal order is battered by "a prodigality of moral causes," each of which is immediately righteous, and gifted at rationalizing disobedience of the law and disregard of the traditions of civility. Bickel returned to this theme in the January, 1974, issue of *Commentary* magazine, in the most brilliant political essay of the year, "Watergate and the Legal Order."

He argued "that much of what happened to the legal and social order in the 15 years or so before Watergate was prologue." In those years three distinct groups—white Southern militants, the civil rights movement, the white middle class anti-war movement—preached disobedience to law and practiced what they preached.

Watergate, Bickel said, was not

"the people." Thus, as Bickel noted, it was "utterly inevitable" that such a populist fixation should tend toward the concentration of power in that single institution which has the most immediate link to the largest constituency—the U.S. presidency.

So, Bickel said, we wound up with "a Gaullist presidency . . . needing no excuse for aggregating power to itself beside the excuse that it could do more effectively what other institutions, particularly Congress, did not do very rapidly or very well, or under particularly political circumstances would not do at all. This was a feat from the Warren Court's book . . . I don't know when Mr. Nixon caught the liberals basking, but he did walk off with their clothes and stood forth wearing the plebeian presidency . . ."

### Epilogue to Tradition

The truth that Bickel wanted us to see, before it is too late, is that Watergate was an episode in what is becoming a tradition. It was an eruption, in a new form of a familiar and institutional righteousness, the assaultive politics of the populist impulse. Thus Watergate, although past, is prologue, part of the engulfing stream of moral righteousness.

But the truth Bickel wanted us to see is an unwelcome, and hence an unheeded, truth in this year-end atmosphere of national self-congratulation about "surviving" Watergate.

Hell, Hobbes said, is truth seen too late. Republics—at least fortunate republics—can be saved from damnation by a few constitutionalists like Bickel. But threats to republics are many and constant. Great constitutionalists are rare and mortal. Alexander Bickel, the kindest public philosopher of our time, died of cancer late in this, his 49th, year.

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## THE ART MARKET

## A Rare Collection of Work From Nigeria Goes on Sale

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (UPI)—For the first time, a whole collection of works from Nigeria—not just a couple of pieces—has come up for sale in Paris. The auction, held last week, went virtually unnoticed, a doubtless a result of the present atmosphere of disillusionment on the art market.

Two sales of primitive art were conducted by Guy Loudmar, assisted by expert Charles Ratton at Hôtel Drouot, with 221 lots of sculpture from Africa and the South Seas.

The first part was the entire André Schoeller collection of African art; the second was of mixed provenance but included some unique pieces.

The Schoeller collection was exceptional because of the personality of the collector and the objects themselves. Schoeller, 40, an expert in modern art with primitive art as a secondary specialty, is the son of a collector and expert in African art. He ran a gallery of contemporary art from 1958 through 1969 and at the same time collected primitive art with great enthusiasm. In fact, the sale of some 40 masks helped him over a difficult period, he says, when he still had his gallery.

The collection Schoeller sold at Drouot was begun in 1967 when the Biafra war (to the profit of Western dealers and collectors) made thousands of people realize the tribesmen took their most treasured possessions with them as they fled their villages. Gradually they were persuaded to sell them to peddlers and middlemen, part of the African scene for many years.

## Reached Europe

Later, the works crossed frontiers with ease at a time when authorities on both sides were preoccupied with war. Thousands

of works began reaching Europe, essentially Paris, the trade center for African art for the past half-century. Objects never seen on the European market were available.

Still the prejudice against arts of the Nigerian tribes—the single exception of Benin bronzes—lingered. Within seven years, Schoeller picked the best, buying from dealers and at auctions whenever an object turned up. With independence of mind, he bought for plastic quality not for ethnographic interest. So outstanding was his achievement that when he decided to sell, William Fagg, former keeper of the ethnographic department of the British Museum and former consultant to the Museum of Primitive Art in New York, agreed to write the preface to the catalogue and share his knowledge of Nigeria with his friend, expert Charles Ratton.

The scholarly catalogue itself is a milestone in art market annals. It provides art lovers with what can be called the newest and cheapest (20 francs) art book on the market.

## A Bowl

The step taken by Ratton in asking Fagg to do the preface is a milestone in art market annals. And it is typical of Ratton's modesty. The 50-year-old expert has spent the past half-century studying and buying African art. He was introduced to it in 1913 by the famous painter André Derain. But Fagg's expertise proved crucial to the sale.

Pointing out No. 1 in the sale, a splendid divination bowl from the Yoruba country, Ratton said that he had bought a similar one some 40 years ago in Hamburg from the German explorer Leo



Divination bowl by Olowe, sold for 5,800 francs in Paris.

Probenius, who assembled a fantastic collection in Berlin in 1898 and later discovered masterpieces of figurative art from Ife, Nigeria. Neither Probenius nor Ratton knew just what the bowl was—Fagg identified it. In spite of the accurate description, the piece made only 2,800 francs.

Indeed, Fagg is the only man who could have set the record straight on some crucial points. During several trips to Nigeria, he learned from Kenneth Murray, who created a fine museum of African art in Jos, Northern Nigeria, that African works were not always, as generally presumed, anonymous. He went out into Yoruba districts and found that carvers were known by name and that their works were sought after. In some areas of Eastern Yoruba, carvers who died up to 100 years ago are still remembered.

Schoeller's flair led him to acquire a piece which, according to Fagg, is the only one of its kind which can now be precisely attributed. It is a divination bowl carved by Olowe of Ife, which is in the Musée d'Art Moderne in Paris. Olowe's only other recorded work outside Nigeria is a pair of doors now in the British Museum. A square design, Fagg says, is his "signature."

As unusual were a series of three masks in geometrical form made in the Yoruba country. They are in the style of the Ibo people, who have spread along the coastal fringes of the Yoruba country and have penetrated it. The Yorubas have a strong, purely figurative art, and, unlike some other African cultures, do not normally fall under outside influence.

But the three masks in the Schoeller collection, Fagg said,

are an unusual case of Yoruba craftsmen yielding to other influences. His identification, he says, is not speculation. He has been in that part of the Yoruba country and has seen the masks in Ibo style being carved by Yorubas.

It is difficult to pass judgment on prices that have no parallels, but on the whole they appeared to be rather low. The biggest price of the day was 97,370 francs paid for a 51-centimeter-high mask from the Ibo country. This was more than 50 per cent over Ratton's estimate, and Fagg said that it was a very high price. In the short run, no doubt, and in view of the present depression. But if one knows that none is known outside Nigeria, that none is likely to leave Nigeria again and that in Fagg's own estimation "this is an exceptionally old and fine specimen," the impressive work was cheap.

The same was true of nearly all of the best pieces. A large headpiece, carved in the form of a fantastic bird, 58 centimeters long, from the Ileskin tribe near the Yoruba country, went for 15,990 francs, which in Schoeller's opinion was one third below the price it might have fetched. It was bought by a young picture dealer and expert, Patrice Trigano.

## Major Sculpture

Next came a major sculpture of the Ibo tribe, 65.2 centimeters high. That made 4,870 francs and again the buyer was a Paris picture dealer, Henry Berggruen. The divination bowl by Olowe went to Fagg himself at only 5,800 francs. This low price reflects partly public unfamiliarity with this sort of work and, as every auction room habitués knows, absolute rarity never boosts prices. Partly, too, the low price reflects the market crisis. Very few pieces were bought by dealers for stock. Those picture dealers who made purchases were acting much as their predecessors had done at the turn of the century when they were collecting African art and selling cabinet paintings.

Jacques Kerchache, the youngest dealer in the profession, bought a very rare statue from the Onitsha district of the Ibo country, for 5,220 francs. He is known to have a personal collection so this may have been a noncommercial buy. Simone de Monbrison gave 2,800 francs for an impressive Ibo mask.

On the whole, the great majority of works went to private buyers. Bargains were made—a fantastic Chabab mask from Cameroon sold for 21,500 francs, only 40 per cent of the estimate. The following day prices for the pieces of mixed provenance fell far lower. At 2,000 francs, a statue from the South Seas (the Papuan Gulf in New Guinea), the only one of its kind that Ratton says can be called ancient, went for about half its worth. Schoeller's name complied with Fagg's signature helped the Schoeller collection sell at prices sufficiently high for Schoeller to come out of it very well. But, all the same, collectors will long remember the sale and, once the slump is over, regret the lost opportunity.

Manet's "The Balcony," lent by the Louvre, is interesting for its crisp, emphatically geometric patterning, a main pyramid of figures, with smaller triangular motifs, bent elbows and the like, and, more boldly, in the metal balcony railing in front of the grouped figures.

"Chabab," the Ibo mask, lent by a museum in Tournai, Belgium, is a delicious preface to a comic-opera seduction scene (Offenbach, maybe?). And totally enchanting, hanging alongside each other (but as they were hung only last year at the Chicago Art Institute), are Renoir's "Dance in the Country" and "Dance in the City," on loan from the Durand-Ruel collection in Paris.

## When Impressionism Is Drenched in Data

NEW YORK.—There isn't anything left to say about Impressionism, but that didn't stop the Metropolitan from presenting a show assembled to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first exhibition in Paris of the group of painters who later came to be called the Impressionists. The museum says everything that's ever been said about them—and says it over and over again.

More important, it says it in ways that can only defeat the museum's main purpose—to bring to an ever larger public appreciation of the Impressionists' art and understanding of what it was about, what it grew out of and where it led.

Chief among those defeating rays is the pictures' being drenched in data. They come with the longest, most distracting wall labels imaginable, narrating in narration everybody deeply familiar with the movement knows, and those who don't know it all that well probably couldn't care less about. There's detailed identification of the people portrayed, quotes on how each work was received on its first showing by various factions and critics (Proust hated it; Huysmans loved it; who bought it, even how it was framed. Most of the labels are nonvisual. Instead of drawing the viewer's eye to the pictures, it makes for a separate, contained experience. The picture itself becomes not a central, aesthetic experience but convenient corroborative material for label data. For those who don't read (who can resist?) there is no point at all. It's like eating peanuts—bound to take the edge off one's appetite.

## Small But Good

Distracting labels are only part of what must be called educational overkill for a really quite small but good exhibition. Its core, brought here as part of an exchange project from an exhibition at the Grand Palais in Paris (UPI), consists of only 41 pictures, drawn chiefly from the collections of the Louvre and Met and 12 of the 41 are old friends from the Met's permanent collection and from other public and private collections here and in Europe.

## Arts Agenda

The British Comedy Club of Brussels is presenting Nicholas Smart Gray's version of "Beauty and the Beast" directed by Cécile Sandford at the Théâtre de la Bourne, Jan. 1 at 8:30 and 7 p.m., Jan. 2 and 3 at 8 p.m.

Herbert von Karajan's illness has forced the postponement of the arrival of his production of "La Bohème" at La Scala in Milan this week.

Charles Mackerras conducts a revival of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" (in English) with Norman Bailey as Hans Sachs Dec. 31 by the English National Opera at the London Coliseum, with further performances scheduled for Jan. 4, 8, 11, 14 and 18. At Covent Garden, the principal year-end activity will be performances by the Royal Ballet of "The Sleeping Beauty" on Dec. 28, 30 and Jan. 1, with numerous cast changes.



"Chabab" by Edouard Manet (1879) from the Tournai (Belgium) Musée des Beaux-Arts, now on view in New York.

than three times as many more pictures (mostly from the Met's own stock) selected to illustrate the kind of insipid, academic salon painting the Impressionists were rebelling against (would you believe Chabab's "September Morning" or "The Storm" a typical Vibert of day cardinals)?

Earlier works (by Delacroix, Turner, Courbet) which played a role in shaping the Impressionists' own experiments; pictures painted by the Impressionists and their friends after the group's last exhibition in 1886; works by artists dispassionately identified as American Impressionists (Sargent, Chase, White, and such); and, finally, a roomful of photographs, X-rays and some drawings demonstrating the Impressionists' working methods.

The whole lot are hung in what is presented as a teaching experience to encourage what the museum calls an "expansionist" point of view as opposed to the rather more traditional contractionist approach. All this means is that the Impressionists weren't really the homogeneous, purposeful entity focusing on the work of Monet, as some may think, but a group of artists of diversified approach united chiefly in their opposition to the tight, picture-postcard banality of "official" art. But everybody knows that. One shouldn't have to point out once again that no movement is ever more than a kind of electrical current into which individual artists plug for a charge of new ideas, absorbing or rejecting them as they find their own ways.

## Public Understands

But is there any harm in telling it all again? Normally not. But if there is any movement in art that the public both understands and responds to, it's Impressionism. That it provoked great controversy a hundred years ago is beside the point. Only a little looking—and viewers accepted the idea that pictures painted in short, separated brushstrokes, mostly of bright color, could convey a nature and light than the generally dark, precisely contoured pictures they had known. As early as 1886 the first Impres-

sionist show was held in New York, to a good reception and a surprising number of sales. Thereafter it was pleasure all the way, to the point where even today every one of the numerous Impressionist exhibitions (as, for example, the singularly lovely Renoir show just concluded at Wildenstein's) attracts record-breaking, cooing and saining crowds.

In the meantime scholarship in the area continues its fruitful researches into the broad historical, aesthetic, scientific, philosophical, literary context of Impressionism, as indeed it must (although I know of nothing that has exceeded in thoroughness the work of John Rewald, available in most bookstores in his splendid "History of Impressionism").

What went wrong with the present show is that the National Endowment for the Humanities made a misguided, even shocking grant of \$400,000 (including a \$125,000 matching grant from the New York State Council on the Arts) to pay for what are called the "educational aspects" of the project. It was inevitable that the show would be submerged in already available data here illustrated. Labels are only the start of it. There are all-day symposia, teachers' kits for primary and secondary school students, lectures, films.

## More Sense

Films? It turns out that the "film" made especially for the show and being presented in a small adjoining gallery, is a 12-minute strip of slides.

What would have more sense was an imaginative, longer movie documenting the movement, commenting on specific pictures in the exhibition, and presented in a foyer gallery as an introduction to it. Everybody seeing the film would derive a maximum of informed pleasure from the exhibition itself without the distraction of lengthy labels. Even for those who saw the film and then skipped the exhibit, it wouldn't, as the saying goes, be a total loss.

Oh, yes, the exhibition itself. There are some not-to-be-overlooked highlights among the 20 works brought from abroad in an over-produced event that with-

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## PARIS, LONDON

## Around the European Galleries

## Paris

Daily Moreno, Galerie Jean-Claude Bellier, 30-32 Avenue Pierre 1er de Serbie, Paris 8, to Jan. 15.

Chrome-plated cylinders with powerful magnets inside that hold clusters of metal balls onto their surface. Other shapes, also using the same principle. "The result is unusually handsome in this vein and invites manipulation by the spectator."

Le Parc, Galerie Denise René, 124 Rue la Boétie, Paris 8, to Jan. 20.

A looping, weaving rainbow, a spherical or cubic rainbow, a rainbow with a permanent wave, a rainbow caught in a cluster of stems; these and other chromatic fantasies by Julio Le Parc are neatly done, tidily painted and not really endowed with fantasy.

Erte, Galerie Procédium, 35 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Jan. 31.

This exhibition is devoted to Erte's production during the thirties, and his art appears almost synonymous with a period style. Flowing, glittering costumes and shiny, streamlined sets studded with actors and actresses with a period mix-up look.

Raymond Wajdelich, Galerie Le Soleil dans la Tête, 10 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris 6, to Jan. 20.

Assemblages in glass-fronted cases, including a variety of materials, including old photos and fragments of old documents. The subject is supposed to be a certain Lidya Jacob, "modestopferin" (fashion designer), whose diary the artist discovered in a second-hand bookstore. Around this chance encounter he elaborates an imaginary past.

Sprumont, Galerie Simone Radin, 15 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to Jan. 10.

This is the young Belgian painter's first Paris show. His paintings appear to suggest a canvas set on a gray ground and, out of this canvas, more or less organic forms begin to emerge and to overlap onto the background. The colors gently, pleasantly assembled, the manner is unassuming. The small narrative elements are surrounded by broad white spaces and the compositions as a whole convey a certain sense of serenity.

## London

Kevin Geary, Ansell Gallery, 65 Monmouth Street, London, W.C.2, to Dec. 31.

Under the title "Music and Musicians," Geary has assembled 50 drawings and watercolors—portraits of musicians and on musical themes. The most interesting are those in which he uses a modified realism to achieve visual effects akin to music.

The American Quilt, The Textile Gallery, 8 Cork Street, London, W.1, to Jan. 4.

It would doubtless have astonished the women who made these patchwork quilts that they should now be hung in a gallery and sold to collectors for hundreds or thousands of dollars. They are, for all that, works of art; with names—"Cherry Basket," "Courthouse Steps," "Lone Star"—as beautiful as the quilts themselves.

Geert Koolman, Bedford House Gallery, 156 Kensington Church

Street, London, W.8, to Jan. 4. Labeled "sculpture," these interesting works are on the borderline between sculpture and painting, incorporating solid objects, fragmented statuary and so on, in painted compartments and backdrops. Brooding and somber, they have a haunting quality about them.

Nude or Naked, Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, 36 Children Street, London, W.1, to Jan. 4.

In this examination "intended to provide an opportunity to reassess the way in which artists see and depict the unclothed human body... in the light of changing social attitudes," more than 40 artists prove that "the more things change..."

British Paintings, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, to Jan. 11.

This ninth annual personal selection by gallery director Andras Kalman excels in quality, including first-rate works by Duncan Grant, Ben Nicholson, Moore, Sutherland, and McEryce, Piper, Hitchens, Carol Weight, Cecil Collins, William Scott, Bryan

Senior, and a triumphant bronze by Edwin Sandys.

Paul Klee: The Last Years, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London, S.E.1, to Jan. 12.

This is a loan exhibition from the collection of the artist's son Felix, of paintings made between 1935 and Klee's death in 1940. I find neither the grandeur nor the wit in them of the earlier work though the titles bring forth a number of wry smiles because of their sharp satire.

Ikones: The Splendor of Ikons, Maria Andipa's Icon Gallery, 162 Walton Street, London, S.W.3, to Jan. 31.

This small (27) but beautiful collection of ikons is displayed to its best advantage in the refurbished gallery. Treasures include two ikons of the Archangel Michael, one early 14th-century Byzantine, the other mid-15th-century Bulgarian; a fine Byzantine St. Christopher; a three-level Moscow nativity dating from the beginning of the 16th century, and a Macedonian Ikona of the same period of Madonna Hodeghetria—the Madonna who shows the way.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

## EAST BERLIN: Making a Case (Political) of Faust Legend

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (UPI)—Will everyone who knows about Georg Sabellicus please raise his hand? Well, according to Rainer Kunad, the 38-year-old East German composer who has now made him the title figure in a work unveiled here at the German State Opera, the story of Georg Sabellicus, who called himself "the prince of necromancers," made an important contribution to the ancient Faust legend. The oldest extant document about Sabellicus dates from 1506.

In the case of the new opera, entitled "Sabellicus" and subtitled "A Faust Opera," the composer might with justification have shot his librettist. Unfortunately, under the circumstances, that would have entailed committing suicide, and Mr. Kunad's contribution as composer deserves not murder but respect.

He should, however, on the evidence of this appalling libretto, leave the writing of words to those who understand the craft. In an effort to capsize his thoughts in a sort of bogus poetry, and to invest them with an archaic inflection intended to convey the spirit of Sabellicus's era, Mr. Kunad has violently wrenched and rearranged the word order customary in modern German. The result evokes the performance some years ago by a West German satirical kabaret of excerpts from Richard Wagner's "Ring" librettos—quite straight, but spoken, without music. Audiences rolled in the aisles.

Mr. Kunad, born in Chemnitz (subsequently Karl-Marx-Stadt) and since 1960 in charge of incidental music at Dresden's Staats-theater, has chosen up in the German Democratic Republic and in "Sabellicus" has created a work which must expect the approval and abatement of that state's cultural authorities. Many examples have proven that political art, especially if it shows a fundamentally humanistic orientation, can have considerable, even great, merit. Unfortunately, in "Sabellicus" the librettist has sabotaged the composer by reducing his material to political-over-simplification.

Sabellicus, a science-for-science's sake professor, enters the service of the wicked duke. The duke backs Sabellicus in building his great dam, and the scientist overlooks the use of slave labor. When the peasants finally beseege the city and the duke orders the demolition of the dam to wipe them out, Sabellicus protests and winds up in prison.

He refuses the duke's proffered opportunity to recant. The duke then has him murdered, spreading the word that in fact the devil himself came to fetch Sabellicus for his heretical inquiries. A disciple distributes among the common people Sabellicus's last will, a parable concerning the world's two tables, one heavily laden and the other bare.

Mr. Kunad employs reasonably advanced compositional techniques, including a seasoning of electronics, and if this score shows more craftsmanship than inspiration, it also exhibits structural ingenuity in applying music to drama. Unfortunately, Harry Kupfer's staging has contributed to that political-over-simplification. Peter Sykora's sets and Christine Stromberg's costumes show great inventiveness and taste when Mr. Kupfer doesn't overwhelm them, to his own doctrinaire purposes.

Karl-Heinz Strzyzsek did bravely in the title role, with Heino Reeh also outstanding as his disciple Sebastian and Edda Schaller as Sebastian's girl. This Faust variation has no Gretchen figure, but Caroline Smith-Meyer, as the court poetess, adds to her reputation here which dates from her performance as Bess in the Gershwin opera at the Komische Oper. Wolfgang Rennert, conducting, displayed, like Mr. Kunad, craftsmanship rather than inspiration.

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## Continued on Page 10J



## On Expectation of American Buying Next Week

## U.K. Gold Price Reaches \$195.75

LONDON, Dec. 27 (NYT).—The price of gold rose to a record high of \$195.75 an ounce today, as the European bullion market lay in a further reaction to the prospect of a new round of American gold sales.

The price hit \$195 at the afternoon close in London, up \$2 from the record set Monday and up \$2.50 from the level at Tuesday's abbreviated Christmas Eve trading session. Later today, the price reached \$195.75.

## Less Inflation Seen in Japan But Buying Power Is Plunging

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ).—Japanese consumer price increases are beginning to show signs of moderation, but consumer purchasing power, as measured by changes in real income, is declining sharply.

This development was shown in figures released today by the Ministry of Finance. The price index for the Tokyo consumer price index (1970 equals 100) rose 10.8 per cent for November, up from 10.5 per cent in October and 11.5 per cent from a year earlier.

The prime minister's office also said that the national consumer price index for October totaled 107.7 per cent from September and up 25.8 per cent from a year earlier. Compilation of the national index lags that of the average monthly income of salaried workers totaled 108.7 per cent in October, up 17.5 per cent from September and up 25.8 per cent from a year earlier.

## French Seek Salvation in Big Industrial Export Programs

PARIS, Dec. 27 (NYT).—The French government is seeking the solution through a long-term industrial export program. This has become a major French mission of industrial policy.

French policy as it now stands is based on the conviction that it is illusory to expect that any combined force of industrial powers could succeed in driving oil prices down. French officials persist in believing that the United States is coming around to this view, despite public denials by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The French approach puts the emphasis on employment at home and a balance in international payments as the key to economic survival. Therefore, the best way to deal with the huge deficits caused by costly oil imports is to equalize big orders for French industry rather than to try to attract Arab investments.

Deals now envisaged amount to more than \$13 billion, although it is conceded that while some have reached the contractual stage, others are by no means firm.

"If they all go through," Le Monde calculated, "it will work it to \$3 billion a year, that is

in real terms, from a year earlier. Officials said that after adjustment for price increases, spending on food was down 35.5 per cent, on housing down 10.7 per cent, on heating and lighting down 7.1 per cent, on clothing down 3.8 per cent and on miscellaneous goods down 5.7 per cent, all compared with a year earlier.

They said this was the first time in 25 years that declines in real spending occurred across the board. Elsewhere, the Ministry of Labor said that a survey of 275 large corporations showed that their year-end bonus payments to employees averaged 22.5 per cent in 1974, up 27.4 per cent from a year earlier. The like rate of gain for 1973 year-end bonus payments was 42.3 per cent.

Another indication of weakening consumer purchasing power came from the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which said a November survey of 2,078 firms in recession-hit sectors disclosed 10 per cent had permanently dismissed some of their workers.

The chamber said 55 firms, or 2.5 per cent of the total, reported permanent dismissals of employees, transferred workers to related firms or canceled planned new hiring since September. Another 38 companies, or 4.3 per cent of those replying, said they have laid off workers temporarily, guaranteeing some employees an average 80.7 per cent of their base pay during the time they are out of work.

The chamber said an additional 91 firms, or 10.3 per cent of those replying, said they intended to trim their work forces in the near future.

## Chrysler-France Said to Eye Layoffs Unless It Receives Aid

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ).—Chrysler-France will face serious problems in 1975 that may lead to massive dismissals of workers if the government fails to aid the auto maker, French newspapers quoted a Chrysler-France spokesman as saying today.

Chrysler-France officials, however, said the spokesman probably was misquoted. But they conceded that the company's situation was serious and could worsen without government assistance.

According to the spokesman, Chrysler-France's sales plunged 40 per cent in the first two weeks of December, and it sales fell 10 per cent in the last three weeks of 1974. The spokesman was not identified.

The number of Chrysler-France workers declined to 27,159 in December from 30,783 at end-1973 as a result of normal attrition, the official said.

time in more than four decades on Jan. 2. Speculators are hoping that American buying will push prices up even further.

Speculators' theories concerning the impact of the American presence have been circulating in Europe. According to one, a significant number of Americans who have traditionally invested in the stock market will shift to gold.

American investors have become so disenchanted with the performance of their stockholdings, according to the theory, that they will enthusiastically jump into gold because its price trend has been sharply higher this year, in contrast to the downturn in stock prices.

One London bullion dealer is known to have been telling his customers that if only 10 per cent of the estimated 30 million American stockholders each buys only one ounce of gold, a major shift in the supply-demand balance will occur.

Less optimistic analysts cite the previously announced intention of the U.S. Treasury to auction 2 million ounces on Jan. 6 as a potentially depressing factor in the market. They note that the impact of the American entry may already have been discounted by rising prices.

The most pessimistic analysts contend that heavy selling will enter the market shortly after Jan. 2, as speculators try to nail down their profits. These analysts suggest that American buying will not be so heavy as foreign selling, with plummeting prices as the result.

The bears have also cited on news reports that Sen. William Proxmire, the Wisconsin Democrat, is planning to propose legislation in the next Congress to require the Treasury to sell 25 million ounces of gold during 1975. They say this should further depress the market at some point.

Nevertheless, the dominant force in the market in recent weeks has been buying in anticipation of further gains following the American entry, and even the analysts who are advising against gold purchases at the present high levels are reluctant to predict the price trend.

The continuing strength of gold today was said to be unrelated to the weakness of the dollar, which dropped fairly sharply, apparently in response to the news of a worsening U.S. trade position in November. The dollar fell about 1.5 cents against the pound and was quoted at \$2.4240 in late trading.

## Norway Oil Field Called the Biggest

OSLO, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—The North Sea Stokk field—with estimated oil and natural gas reserves found this year of 260 to 270 million metric tons and 50,000 cubic meters respectively—is bigger than the Ekofisk field, the Norwegian director of the state-owned oil company, Arve Johnsen, said today.

According to Mr. Johnsen, Ekofisk oil reserves are estimated at 230 million metric tons. In an interview with the Norwegian news agency, Mr. Johnsen said Norway does not expect foreign oil companies will consider withdrawing from the North Sea venture because of increased government taxes.

In fixing taxes and royalties, the Norwegian authorities intend to find a balance between the interests and those of the companies, he said. "I do not contemplate any reduction of foreign interests," he added.

The series of recent deals and the straightforward commercial approach to diplomacy that they represent are seen here as a significant development by President Giscard d'Estaing's administration of previous hectic and somewhat haphazard French efforts to win oil-price concessions by wooing Arab leaders.

## U.S. Action Needed to Cut Oil Use

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP).—One way or another the average American's love affair with his car is going to go through a crisis in 1975. By raising the price of gasoline through direct or indirect taxes, or by an allocation or a rationing system of some sort, the government is likely to make an effort to reduce the amount of gasoline available for business and pleasure driving.

Ford administration officials privately confess what they should have known in the first place: Voluntary methods, while achieving some success, will not allow the nation to cut oil imports by 1 million barrels a day out of nearly 7 million by the end of 1975.

Until some time in the 1980s, when alternatives to carpooling of oil should be coming on stream, the curtailment of imports may in fact have to be a lot more than 1 million barrels a day. Yet, we have been drifting along without an energy policy—a situation which Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns has said might lead to a permanent decline of our nation's economic and political power in a very troubled world.

In a thoughtful speech, Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., recently proposed a 20-cent federal tax on gasoline, along with a graduated tax on auto weight, and gas-tax refunds to those making less than \$15,000 a year, so as to make the system less burdensome.

The Joint Economic Committee of Congress, after debating the merits of a rationing system versus a gas tax, leaned toward a 30-cent tax, which would push the price up to 85 to 90 cents a gallon, also with a rebate plan for the money so collected.

Because President Ford has so adamantly opposed a gas tax increase, his energy advisers have concocted an alternate plan that would raise the price of all petroleum products by imposing indirectly a tariff of from \$1 to \$3

a barrel on imports of crude and products. But that would work unevenly, putting a further great burden on the northeast, which has to depend more on imported than domestic oil. From time to time Treasury Secretary William Simon, who shudders at the thought of a coupon rationing system, has suggested that the same end result could be obtained with a mandatory allocations system. To be made more effective, this could be coupled with import quotas.

Under a gas tax plan those who consciously cut their driving below the national average would be money ahead. There would be the incentive to drive less for pocketbook as well as patriotic reasons.

There are many weaknesses in the gas tax plan. First of all, no one really knows how effective a higher price would be in cutting consumption. Even 85 or 90 cents a gallon is far below the gas price commonly paid in Europe. In London, gas at \$1.95 a gallon, and in Paris at \$1.50 a gallon, does not inhibit pleasure driving.

But what is certain is that the tax would raise the cost of living and put most of the burden on those who need their cars for their work—doctors, traveling salesmen, commuters without mass transit alternatives. It would be a hardship for truckers and bus companies. And if coupled with a rebate plan, many who do not drive much (and therefore can contribute little to conservation) would get a windfall tax bonus. As Rep. Henry Reuss observed, a straightforward rationing system is a more reasonable alternative. It makes more sense, especially if coupled with Sen. Brooke's weight-tax proposal that would gradually make big cars less desirable.

For the long run, neither rationing nor gas taxes will meet the problem unless there is a drastic change in Detroit's thinking. Gas guzzlers must be laid to rest, and the industry and car-buying public will not co-operate unless it is made economically distasteful to go on this way.

## To Seek Voluntary Limit on Foreign Shipments

## Ford Rules Out Import Quotas on Beef

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP).—President Ford has decided against imposing general beef import quotas for the time being, but he is looking for ways to prevent any flooding of the American market in 1975 by getting foreign suppliers voluntarily to limit their shipments here.

The decision, to be announced within the next few days, was described by senior officials as an attempt to strike a balance between the interests of consumers and the stricken U.S. livestock industry.

Cattlemen, who have been hard hit by sagging prices for their animals, have been urging the administration to reimpose quotas on foreign beef. These quotas were suspended in mid-

1972 in response to rising meat prices. However, a senior official said yesterday that there were a number of strong arguments for rejecting this course for the time being.

Could Be Reinstated One is that imposition of quotas would be resented by consumers already hit by rising food prices and inflation. Another is that such a move could create complications in coming negotiations between the United States and its trading partners on reform of the world trading system.

As a result, several sources said, Mr. Ford has decided to get foreign countries to hold their shipments to the United States in 1975 to 1.15 billion pounds, 35 million pounds more than this year's expected imports. Imports declined this year from 1973 because of the low prices offered in the United States.

Should voluntary efforts to hold imports down prove unsuccessful, quotas could still be imposed. If they rose above a "cap" of 1.15 billion pounds, one official explained. "We still have a club in the closet," one said.

Mr. Ford promised in November that if imports got out of hand, he would either impose quotas again or work out voluntary-restraint agreements with major foreign suppliers.

Some officials say they are reluctant to comment on the compromise plan, because foreign governments have not yet been informed.

Since both Japan and the European Common Market imposed virtual embargoes on beef imports earlier this year to protect their livestock industries, administration officials have been concerned that the United States could become a dumping ground for foreign beef, thus worsening the plight of American cattlemen.

So far prices are so low in the United States that there has been no move by countries such as Australia to step up shipments here. Hundreds of thousands of head of Australian cattle have been kept on their pastures instead of being slaughtered.

The concern of U.S. officials is

that the price picture could shift later next year, and Australian frozen beef could head for the U.S. market, where it would compete directly with older breeding cows being slaughtered by American livestock men for hamburger meat.

The compromise plan favored by the administration allows more flexibility than the import-quota method. The quota system gives foreign meat imports a fixed share of U.S. domestic production, amounting to around 6.7 per cent.

The Agriculture Department reportedly estimates that under this formula the 1975 quota for fresh, frozen and chilled beef and mutton would be 1,074 billion pounds. Under the law, mandatory controls would be triggered when imports exceeded that by 10 per cent, or 1.181 billion pounds.

Lightening was "imperative if the industry is to control both current and uncertain future cost pressures." He mentioned staff-trimming, reassessment of future equipment needs, and adjusting capacities to traffic development.

He noted that on the North Atlantic route, for example, a 7-per-cent decrease in passenger traffic had been accompanied by a 9-per-cent cut in capacities.

Export Rise Seen In New U.S. Data WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ).—A new export price index of the Labor Department, covering only about one-fifth of U.S. exports, showed a price increase for exports of about 12 per cent from mid-1973 to mid-1974.

If this index is representative of total export prices, it means that the physical volume of U.S. exports has expanded enormously this year. The dollar value of exports for the first 10 months of the year was at an annual rate of 36 per cent above the previous year, or much more than the rise in prices.

The new index is to be published quarterly and will gradually expand its product coverage. Officials said that after four or five years it is hoped to have a comprehensive price index for all exports.

## As Leading Index Declines

## U.S. Trade Balance Hits Deficit in Month

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP).—Higher sugar prices helped push America's balance of trade back into the negative side of the ledger after a one-month advance, the Commerce Department reported today.

The balance dropped to a \$113-million deficit after being in surplus by \$23.4 million in October. That was the only surplus in the last seven months.

Overall, the trade balance is \$2.43 billion in deficit so far this year, compared with a \$768-million surplus at this time last year.

The deterioration in the trade balance came despite a slight improvement in what has been the major factor so far this year in the deficit: The higher cost of imported oil.

The quantity of November's oil imports was down by 2.3 per cent from October and 14 per cent from November 1973.

That meant that the 2.02 billion barrels of oil imported so far this year is 5 per cent below the amount imported in the first 11 months of 1973.

The value of that oil, however, was \$2.1 billion in November, only slightly below the value of October's imported oil, and well above the \$885.7 million worth of oil imported in November, 1973.

America's total bill for imported oil now stands at \$22.2 billion so far this year compared with \$17.8 billion for all of last year. The Commerce Department said the imported item which showed the biggest jump last month was sugar. Imported coffee, fish, meat, machinery and transportation equipment also registered increases. These items more than offset declines in the value of imported iron, steel, organic chemicals, footwear and newsprint.

At the same time, U.S. exports were declining in the vital aircraft and equipment sector which has provided much of what strength exists in U.S. exports. Motor vehicles, iron, steel and textile yarns also decreased. Corn, wheat and other farm products increased, along with coal, inorganic chemicals and agricultural machinery.

Leading Index Drops Overall, exports jumped 4.6 per cent during the month but were outpaced by a 6.2-per-cent rise in imports.

In a separate report, the department said a record level of new claims for unemployment benefits

drove the government's indicator of future trends in the economy down for the fourth consecutive month in November.

The overall decline in the index of leading indicators, designed to foreshadow future trends in the economy, was 1.5 per cent in November. That made the drop 7.3 per cent since July, the steepest decline since a 9-per-cent drop from December, 1948, through April, 1949.

The index, which reflects developments in a dozen facets of the economy, indicated that shorter work weeks, higher unemployment, reduced business spending for productive expansion and slower activity in the building industry lay ahead.

The number of new claims for unemployment benefits shot up 12 per cent during the month to a total of 450,000, surpassing the record of 438,000 set in April, 1958.

Of the eight factors in the index for which figures were available in its preliminary report, the Commerce Department said five others besides unemployment claims showed a downward trend in the economy.

They included a shorter average work week, a 3-per-cent decline in new orders for durable goods, a 3.4-per-cent decline in spending on factories and equipment, lower industrial materials prices and fewer new building permits.

The only increases were in stock prices and the ratio of the selling price of products to the cost of labor involved in making them.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT).—A two-day rally of prices ended today as more depressing economic news sent the stock market lower in listless trading.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 2.58 points, closing at 862.16 after climbing over 15 points in the last two sessions. It was off 3.21 at 3 o'clock.

Losers edged out gainers by almost a 7-to-5 margin and volume rose to 13.06 million shares from 11.81 million yesterday.

Stocks started off mixed and remained trendless in the early going but began to lose their grip as unfavorable economic news developed.

The economic news provided investors with little to cheer about. Six of eight leading economic indicators fell in November and the United States had a trade deficit last month.

Analysts said the reports, while not unexpected, were nonetheless disheartening to investors, already grappling with a host of uncertainties and concerns. The news tended to bolster some forecasts that the economy will sag further before improving.

Black & Decker slumped 2 1/2 to 21. The company said it will close its U.S. power tool operations for one week next month, laying off three-quarters of its employees. It blamed the move on the economic slowdown.

Getty Oil rose 4 1/2 to 155 on top of a 5-point rise yesterday when the company said tests confirmed a potentially significant hydrocarbon find in Alabama.

Gold stocks ended mixed despite record high prices for the metal in Europe. The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.16 to 59.35.

The most active issue was FDI Inc., closing at 1 3/8, down 1/8. In Chicago a surge of buying power developed short covering and most farm commodity futures closed at higher levels on the Board of Trade.

Soybean oil, under selling pressure again, declined the limit of 100 points or 1 cent a pound for the second straight day.

Soybean futures were mixed but soybean meal gained nearly 68.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Change. Includes sections for NEW YORK, Dec. 27, Cash prices in primary markets, and various commodities like Cocoa, Textiles, Metals, and Wool.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Change. Includes sections for NEW YORK FUTURES, Dec. 27, 1974, and various commodities like Sugar, Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and Potatoes.

Industrial Output Drops Sharply in U.S. in November

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (Reuters).—U.S. manufacturing, mining and utility companies operated at 77 per cent of capacity in November, against October's revised 80-per-cent level and last November's 87 per cent, a preliminary report by McGraw-Hill Inc.'s economics department said.

Manufacturing companies operated at 77.5 per cent, against 80.5 per cent the previous month and 87.5 per cent a year earlier. Durable goods makers operated at 75.5 per cent against 79 per cent the previous month.

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Table with 4 columns: City, Commodity, Price, and Change. Includes sections for Amsterdam, Brussels, London, Frankfurt, and Milan.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, and Change. Lists various over-the-counter stocks and their current market prices.

NEW YORK (AP) The following list is a selected list of the counter, bank, insurance and industrial stocks.

Bank and Trust: Citicorp, Chase Nat'l, etc.

Insurance: Fidelity Ind, etc.

Market Summary

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Change. Includes sections for Most Active—New York and Most Active—American.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Change. Includes sections for Dow Jones Averages and Standard & Poor's.

European Stock Indexes

Table with 4 columns: Index Name, Value, and Change. Lists various European stock indexes and their performance.

Table with 4 columns: City, Commodity, Price, and Change. Includes sections for Amsterdam, Brussels, London, Frankfurt, and Milan.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Large table with multiple columns showing stock prices, volume, and changes. Includes sections for (Continued from Page 8), (Continued from Page 9), and various stock listings.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, and Change. Lists various stocks and their high and low prices for the day.

China Grain Crop Is Reported to Be Largest in World

HONG KONG, Dec. 27 (UPI).—China's grain and potato crop exceeded 250 million tons this year, a total which would make it the largest such harvest in the world.

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22	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
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82	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
86	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
90	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
94	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
98	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
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310	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
314	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
318	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
322	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
326	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
330	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
334	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
338	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
342	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
346	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
350	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
354	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
358	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
362	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
366	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
370	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
374	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
378	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
382	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
386	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
390	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
394	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
398	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
402	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
406	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
410	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
414	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
418	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
422	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
426	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
430	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
434	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
438	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
442	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
446	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
450	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
454	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
458	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
462	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
466	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
470	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
474	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
478	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
482	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
486	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
490	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
494	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
498	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
502	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
506	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
510	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
514	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
518	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
522	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
526	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
530	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
534	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
538	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
542	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
546	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
550	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
554	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
558	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14
562	1-16	1-10	14	10	Unbrnd	wt	4	128	5-16	14

[illegible][illegible]

## Eurocurrency

## Interest Rates

calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:				German mark	
				Dollar	
A	3.6546	Irish £	46.53630	7 D.	17 - 537 1/2 81 1/2
M	5.6166	Krone	7.16940	1 M.	10 1/2 - 10 1/2 81 1/2 - 81 1/2
Fr.	5.63757	Belgian £	0.25757	3 M.	10 - 10 1/2 81 - 81 1/2
Re	871.30025	Lux. Fr.	4.63680	6 M.	8 1/2 - 10 1/2 81 - 81 1/2
Welders	5.17070	U.S. \$.	1.25716	1 Y.	8 1/2 - 8 1/2 81 1/2 - 81 1/2

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank exchange rates, you can find the value of the major

	\$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr.	8F com.	SwissF
Amsterdam	2.5530	5.8800	103 C2	55.5150	38.65		8.8800	99.90
Geneva (C)	26.47	88.00	15.11	8.2050	5.82	14.5830		14.523

Frankfurt	2.4330	5.6890		54.30	3.715	96.35	6.63	96.6
Frankfurt (2)	2.3420		5.6825	54.50	1.523	97.37	55.10	5.8
Munich	653.10	1527.00	269.11	146.29		268.92	17.82	259.00
Paris	4.4590	10.4600	184.200			6.8500	127.60	127.60
Stockholm								138.00
Closed								

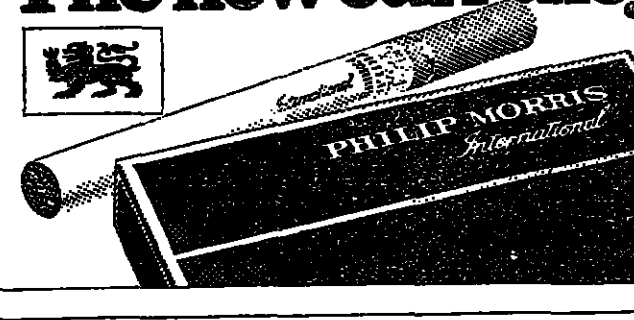
The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.718; Ecuadorian sucre: 6.00; Peruvian sol: 56.05; Schilling: 17.265; Sw. krona: 4.1125; Yugoslav dinar: 10.636.

(c) Commercial frame (°) Units of 100 (2) Units of 1,000. (3) Units of 10,000. (4) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# The new currenc



300 Cdn Int Pow	\$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	70
600 Molson A	\$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
600 Power Cp	\$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7

539 Price Co	\$	13 3/4	13 1/4	13
500 Royal Bank	\$	25 3/4	25 1/2	25
100 Steinberg A	\$	16	16	16

Total sales 234,637 shares.

and choice in the book  
world — via the daily  
in the Internet

book reviews in the International Herald Tribune.

wonderful world of art in Europe : what's new, old

## Trip

for airlines, hotels and resorts in this paper.

**Figure 6**

Shi Glass	Price Yen	Matsu E.
	279	

non	182	Mitsubishi Hv
I Nip. Print.	320	Mitsubishi C
ji Bank	UNQ	Mitsui Co.
ji Photo	280	Mitsukoshi

Asahi Breweries	252	Tokai C.
Asahi	259	Tokai
Asahi	337	Tokio
Asahi E. Ind.	401	Toray

**Toyota Motor**











